


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

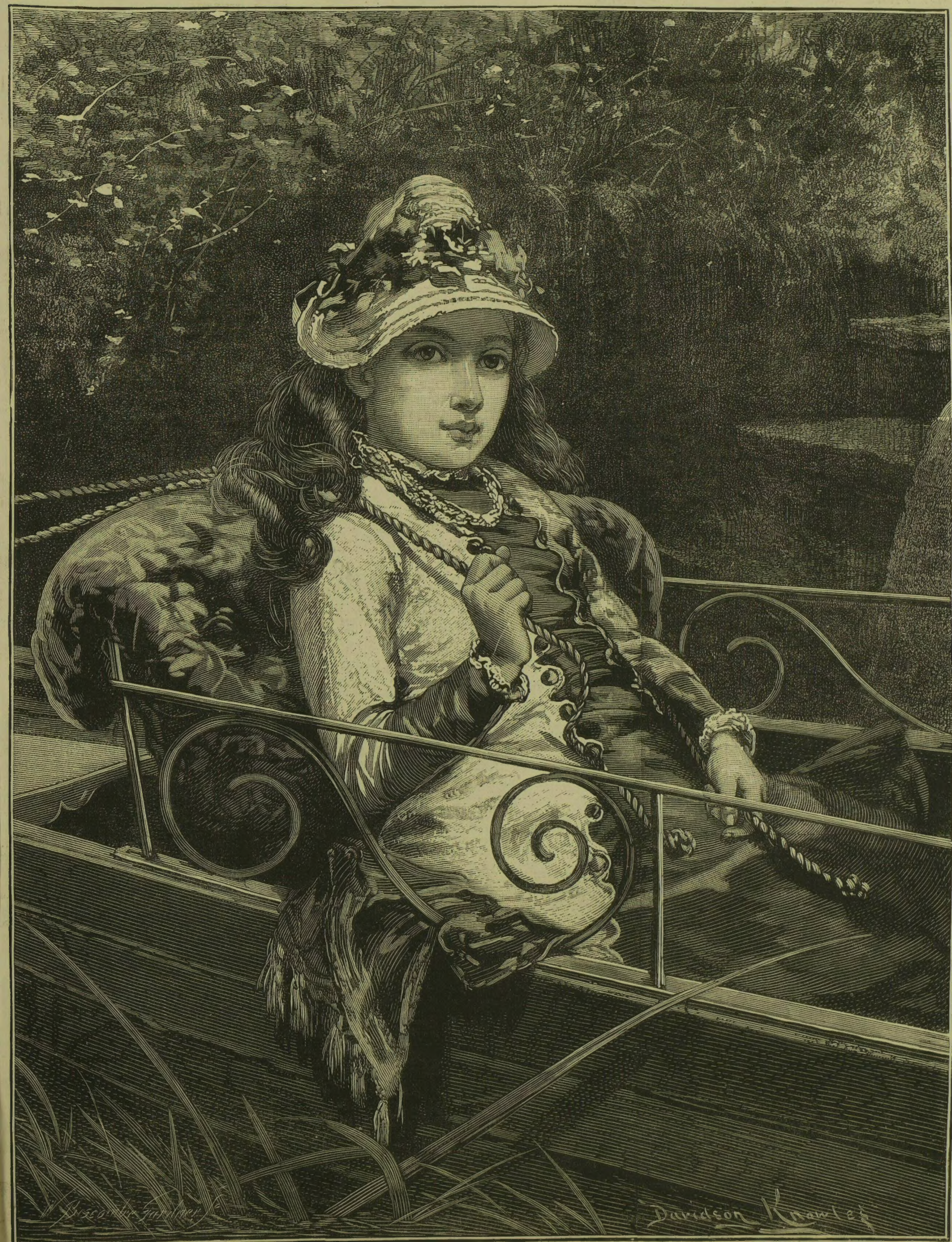


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No. 2146.—VOL. LXXVII.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND } SIXPENCE.
TITLEPAGE AND INDEX } By Post, 6³/₄d



BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Grosvenor-street, the Lady Braye, of twin daughters; the younger infant survived but a few seconds.
On the 9th inst., at Augusta-gardens, Folkestone, the Viscountess Coke, of a son.
On the 11th inst., Countess Granville, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. E. Capel-Cure, M.A., Hugh Ingoldsby Massey, of Stoneville and Cloughnareid, county of Limerick, Lieutenant 56th Regiment, eldest son of the late James Fitzgerald Massey, Esq., to Lucy Caroline, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Justice, Madras Staff Corps.
On the 7th inst., at St. Mary's, Glasgow, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, David J. Urquhart, Glasgow, to Jane E. A. Lester, elder daughter of William Lester, Glasgow.
On the 10th inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Croydon, by the Rev. G. R. Roberts, D.D., asisted by the Rev. I. G. Horseborough, Alfred John Marshall Jay, of Embsot Church-terrace, Lee, eldest son of Alfred T. Jay, to Emma, second daughter of Francis J. Hartridge, of Hillside, Croydon.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at Stoke Lodge, Francis Cecil David Cornish, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, of fever contracted on service in India, age 24. He was only son of Francis Shath and Helen Lockhart Cornish, of Stoke Lodge, Stoke Fleming, Dartmouth, and grandson of an old Peninsula officer, the late Captain Pine, 86th Regiment, formerly of Marlborough, Wilts.
On the 6th inst., Sir Francis Vincent, tenth Baronet, in his 78th year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 24.

SUNDAY, JULY 18.

Eight Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 1 Chron. xxix. 9-29; Acts xx. 17. Evening Lessons: 2 Chron. i., or 1 Kings iii., Matt. ix. 1-18.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. C. F. Webb, the Sub-Dean; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. C. Julius, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Islington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Spence, Vicar of St. Pancras; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Benham.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

Princess Augusta, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born, 1822.
Home for Invalid Ladies, Cannes, entertainment for it at Grosvenor House, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

Wesleyan Conference opens in London.
Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Yachting: Royal Alfred Yacht Club (two days); Fowey Royal Regatta.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

Full moon, 9.2 p.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m.; Prizes: Albert, Duke of Cambridge, Arthur, &c.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Guild of St. Luke, 7.30 p.m. (Rev. Dr. T. W. Belcher on Spiritualism).
Horological Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Horticultural Society, evening fete, 8 p.m.
Lincolnshire Agricultural Society Show, Brigg (two days).

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m.; Prizes: Elcho Shield, Public Schools (Ashburton Shield and Spencer Cup), Army and Navy, Arthur, &c.
Grand Bachelors' Ball, Kensington House.
Bedfordshire Agricultural Society Show, Biggleswade.
Northumberland Agricultural Society Show, Newcastle.
Rowing: Sunderland Regatta.
Races: Pontefract, Sandown.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m.; Prizes: Loyd-Lindsay, Dudley, &c.
Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club Regatta, Hull (two days).

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

Geologists' Association, excursion to Leith-hill and Dorking, Victoria, 1.3 p.m.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Cleckheaton Horse and Horticultural Show.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.			
July 4	29.918	58.3	49.4	74	9	64.8	54.9	WNW.	NW.	N.
5	29.917	60.1	48.0	66	5	70.6	50.0	N.	W.	
6	29.973	59.0	51.8	79	10	67.6	53.5	W.	SW.	
7	29.927	57.3	54.1	90	8	64.7	51.3	SW.	S.	
8	29.934	57.2	50.8	88	8	65.8	51.9	SW.	S.	
9	29.749	58.0	62.3	82	7	67.4	53.4	SW.	S.	
10	29.874	58.2	51.6	80	7	68.2	51.1	S.	SW.	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.849	29.147	29.020	29.639	29.618	29.732	29.739
Temperature of Air	59.0	60.1	61.8	59.7	61.7	59.4	60.7
Temperature of Evaporation	54.8	53.9	56.4	57.0	57.4	56.6	56.0
Direction of Wind	NNW.	W.	SW.	S.	SW.	SSW.	WSW

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO of the engagement of those truly great American Comedians.
MR. GEORGE THATCHER, MR. POWERS, MR. JOHNSON, and MR. E. M. HALL, whose quaint and original stories are nightly received with screams of laughter and applause.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Such a sterling success as that which has been achieved by those eminent American comedians.
MR. GEORGE THATCHER, MR. JOHNSON, MR. POWERS, and MR. E. M. HALL, is an event of but rare occurrence.
Their rich sense of humour and remarkably quaint sayings keep the audience convulsed with laughter.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Including the four great comedians of the San Francisco Minstrels.
MR. GEORGE THATCHER, MR. POWERS, MR. E. M. HALL, and MR. JOHNSON.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain. VERY CATCHING, by F. C. Burnand. Music by J. L. Molloy. After which, OUR ASCOT PARTY, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with A FLYING VISIT, by A. Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at 8; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at 3. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. Last Week of the Season. Will close Saturday, July 24.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.—WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO AND FROM SCOTLAND.—THE SUMMER SERVICE OF PASSENGER TRAINS FROM LONDON TO SCOTLAND is now in operation.

		WEEK DAYS.						
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London (Euston Station)	dep.	5.15	7.15	10.0	11.0	8.0	8.20	9.0
Edinburgh	arr.	4.20	5.20	8.0	9.45	6.45	6.45	7.20
Glasgow	..	4.44	5.40	8.0	10.0	6.40	6.55	7.40
Greenock	..	5.50	7.15	9.0	11.42	7.50	7.50	8.48
Oban	..	9.35	—	—	4.55	12.28	12.28	2.25
Perth	..	6.30	—	—	9.25	11.40	8.5	8.15
Dundee	..	7.30	—	—	10.30	12.50	9.0	9.0
Aberdeen	..	10.12	—	—	3.30	12.40	2.15	—
Inverness	..	—	—	—	8.50	2.45	6.55	—

The Highland Express (8.0 p.m.) leaves Euston every night, Sundays included, and is due at Greenock in ample time to enable passengers to join the Columbia, Iona, or Lord of the Isles steamers. It also arrives at Perth in sufficient time to enable passengers to breakfast before proceeding to the North.

The 9.0 p.m. train from London on Saturday nights does not run beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow.

OBAN.
The Line of Railway to Oban is now open throughout, the Train Service from London being as above.

Steamers in connection with the Caledonian Canal and the Islands of Scotland are run to and from Oban at times suitable for passengers using the trains over the new line.

From July 19 to Aug. 11 (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) an additional Express will leave Euston Station at 7.10 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland. This Train will convey Horses, Carriages, and Special Parties.

Day Saloons fitted with Lavatory accommodation are attached to the 10.0 a.m. Down Express from Euston and 10.0 a.m. Up Express from Edinburgh and Glasgow, without extra charge.

Lavatory accommodation is provided by the Night Mails to and from London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 5s. for each berth.

For particulars of Train Service from Scotland to London, see the company's Time Bills.
G. F. FINDLAY, General Manager, L. and N.W. Railway.
J. SMITHKILLS, General Manager, Caledonian Railway.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Weekday at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and from Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavillion.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday Morning.
NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

PASSENGERS.—London to Paris and Back. First Class, 22 10 0. Second Class, 21 10 0. Available for Return within One Month.

THIRD-CLASS RETURN TICKETS (by the Night Service), 3s.

A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.

Powerful Paddle-steamers with excellent cabins, &c.

Transit run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every week-night from Victoria and London Bridge as above.

HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Passengers are now booked through from London to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—BROAD-GAUGE ROUTE TO THE WEST OF ENGLAND.—Continuous Railway Communication without change of carriage between LONDON and BATH, EXETER, LONDON, TONNANT, TORQUAY, KINGSWEAR (for Dartmouth), PLYMOUTH, Devonport, Truro, Falmouth, Penzance, and other favourite resorts in the West of England.

Tourists' Tickets, available for two months (first, second, and third class), are issued in London, at PADDINGTON, Westbourne Park, Notting-hill, Hammer-smith, Shepherd's Bush, Kensington, Uxbridge, and at certain stations on the Metropolitan and District Railways, to the West of England, including the following seaside and other places of attraction—viz., Clevedon, Weston-super-Mare, Watchet, Minehead, Linton, Barnstaple, ILFRACOMBE, EXETER, Dawlish, Teignmouth, TORQUAY, Dartmouth, PLYMOUTH, Devonport, Tavistock, Launceston, Newquay, Truro, Falmouth, St. Ives, Penzance, Scilly Islands, &c.

Passengers holding First and Second Class Tourist Tickets can travel by the 11.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Fast Express Trains from Paddington, which reach Exeter at 4 and 7.14 p.m., and Plymouth at 6 and 9 p.m. respectively.

For further information see Programmes and Time-Tables issued by the Company.
J. GRIFFITHS, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE RETAIN TICKETS are now issued to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Hunstanton.

For full particulars see Hand-bills and Time-books.
London, July, 1880.
WILLIAM BIRT, Acting General Manager.

SCHOECK'S MIDNIGHT SUN, and his other Works, the result of ten years' travel. FISCHER HINNEN'S SMOKE DRAWINGS, 172, New Bond-street.

H.M.S. ATALANTA FUND.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Proprietor of the FINE-ART GALLERY, 172, New Bond-street, begs to announce that he has arranged with the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR to devote the proceeds of all admissions on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JULY 16 and 17, in aid of the above FUND. SCHOECK'S MIDNIGHT SUN, and FISCHER HINNEN'S SMOKE DRAWINGS, the only Novelty in Art of the Season. Admission, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR RHINELAND, Westphalia, and neighboring districts, in connection with a Universal German Art Exhibition at Düsseldorf, 1880, open from May 9 to the end of September, 1880.

This Exhibition, the largest that has ever been held in the German Empire, offers, in connection with the magnificent pleasure grounds of the Zoological Gardens, every attraction to the visitor. A very important Exhibition of Art Industrial Antiquities is to be found in a prominent annex. Admission, from Eight to Ten a.m., two marks; from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., one mark. Every afternoon, at Three o'clock, a large Concert is held. In the evening the Gardens are lighted by the electric light. Numerous elegantly arranged restaurants, old-fashioned German wine and beer rooms, Vienna café, confitoret, &c. In the centre of the main building is a reading-room, with nearly one hundred home and foreign newspapers, electric railway, and lift to the tower view, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood are the stations of the Köln-Minden and Bergisch-Markisch Railways. The connection with the town is made by omnibuses, omnibuses, and a single track of the Bergisch-Markisch Railway, and telegraph offices. Gratis information concerning apartments to be obtained from the office, Bazarstrasse, No. 3, Düsseldorf.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING (except Saturdays) at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (21st time), terminating with THE TRIAL SCENE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with THE BELLS, Mr. Irving and Mr. Irving. Saturday Evenings, July 17 and 24, at 8.20, THE BELLS (Matthias, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open, Ten to Five. Mr. IRVING'S ANNUAL BENEFIT and Last Night of the Season, JULY 31.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists, EVERY EVENING at Eight. Miss Nelly Power, Nelly Jennings, Lizzie Simms, G. H. Macdonald, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred. Law, Bros. Gee, and Dexteria. Concluding with a Comic Sketch.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet Nymphs of the Ocean. Music by M. E. Frewin. Premiere Danseuses, Mademoiselle Adèle Hoff, supported by Mademoiselle Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi, M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN.—EVERY EVENING at Ten. Brilliant Scenic Effects. Magnificent Transformation, Gorgeous Dresses, Pretty Music, and the best of Dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the ballet. It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it."—Era.—THE CANTERBURY.

Will be ready in a few days, VOL. 76, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. (FROM JANUARY TO JULY, 1880.)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

Time is on the wing, as our legislators in both Houses of Parliament are forcibly reminded by the slow progress of public business. When will the Holidays commence? Will the Prorogation be likely to take place before Aug. 12? Will it be deferred beyond the end of that month. and so

trespass upon September? We will not venture a prediction, but we see no great likelihood that another month will suffice for the completion of the business now before Parliament, and Mr. Gladstone seems to intimate his expectation that the Houses may rise before Sept. 1 overtakes them. There is no very distinct prospect this year of what has been usually described as the "Massacre of Innocents." To be sure, the Ballot Act is to be continued for another year without amendment, and the Borough Franchise Bill for Ireland is to be given up for the present Session. But the main measures submitted by her Majesty's Government to the Legislature are to be pushed on to a definite conclusion. The Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill, now in Committee, the Employers' Liability Bill, and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill will follow each other in regular sequence, to be dealt with by the Lords as their discretion may prescribe. The Hares and Rabbits Bill, if it be not previously rejected by the voice of the House of Commons, will do likewise. The Burials Bill, which has come down from their Lordships' house, will probably go back to them with Amendments which, availing themselves of the lateness of the Session, they may think fit to withstand; and the Census Bill, introduced to the Upper House, by Lord Enfield, on Monday night, seeing that all debatable matters have been wisely excluded from it, will probably run through both Houses with little or no opposition. Meanwhile, Mr. Gladstone has asked the House of Commons, and has obtained his request, to give priority to Government business on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, leaving only Friday night, after a morning sitting, for the appropriation of private members. We may expect, therefore, some considerable acceleration of the rate at which Public Measures will advance. Obstructive proceedings are still possible; but, as they are not likely to answer the indirect purpose for which alone they would be resorted to, they will probably not be attempted, or, if so, attempted on a very small scale.

It is clear, we think, from even a cursory review of the Parliamentary Session, which may be said to have commenced on May 20, that the present System of transacting public affairs in the Imperial Legislature cannot continue much longer in force. It is quite inadequate to the discharge of the multifarious responsibilities which the immense and rapid growth of public business imposes upon it. No industry (at least in the House of Commons) can fully meet the demands which the exigencies of the times advance. The machine is overworked. Every year more is required of it than it can successfully perform. Its capacity has been stretched to the utmost; while it has never, of late years, been commensurate with the necessities with which it has to grapple. It will be obliged before long to delegate to others the management of details to which it can itself give no fair amount of attention. There need be no diminution of the unity of legislation, for Parliament will, of course, reserve to itself the duty, as well as the right, of determining all principles affecting the welfare of the Nation, as such. But much of what it is now called upon to do is, if not of parochial, certainly of local, interest only. A wider distribution of legislative authority might ensure a fuller attention than can now be given, whether to National or to strictly Municipal affairs. To point out what are the limits which should separate the one from the other is the proper business of first-class statesmen. Surely it is not beyond the reach of human ingenuity. It need unsettle nothing that is fundamental in the organisation of the body politic. It would seem to be indispensable to a careful and thorough discharge of the trust inseparable from the conduct of public affairs in this country. Want of time for doing what the Nation requires to be done, means simply want of due organisation. There are forces enough, if they be but rightly applied. There is patriotism enough, if only it be aptly appealed to. Love of order, of liberty, of justice, exists in an ample strength among our people to give regular and successful motion to any arrangement of mechanism best suited to develop their power in the government of men; and it is not to the credit of modern Statesmanship that so much of what is undeniably desirable has to be left undone, or most imperfectly done, simply because means and ends have not been brought together.

We do not contend for a moment that the practical in political and social action should be held subordinate to theoretical symmetry. Some results are best obtained by what is vulgarly called "the rule of thumb." What is to be deplored and, if possible, rectified is, that the results sought for as the turn-out of our legislative machine so unfrequently make their appearance, that so much time and labour run to waste, that there is a maximum of harassing effort, with a minimum of useful effect. And this is not to be altered by mere palliative arrangements. We speak not of the present Session, which has been too brief and necessarily too hurried for the proper completion of far-reaching measures. The evil which calls for remedial treatment is one that makes itself visible every Session, and more portentously visible every year. Population increases in numbers, in intelligence, in the consciousness of moral responsibility, and, as it does so, public and social wants necessarily multiply, and the will of the community seeks more varied expression. What sufficed for that purpose a century, or even half a century, ago is now found to be wholly inadequate. About this fact there is really no difference of opinion. It is unfair to Representative Government to overtask its powers by refusing, or neglecting, to distribute its burdens. If it break down beneath the weight laid upon it, it will do so not because of its inherent weakness, but simply because of the unreasonable manner in which its capabilities are tested. The pretension of doing everything generally ends in doing nothing well. "Method" is said to be "the soul of business," and where the method adhered to is unsuitable for the work to be done, it is no matter for surprise that it should be done badly.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I should properly be by this time in Paris, "doing" the Grand National Fête of the Republic, racing from pillar to post, and describing patriotic signs and wonders until my eyes were dazed and my fingers ached. I have done that kind of thing many a time and oft. Let others have their turn, now. Let the younger generation go to the fair and see the show, and bring Molly back a bunch of blue ribbon to tie up her bonny brown hair withal. It is pleasanter to sit at home among the old books and newspapers, and read letters from all kinds of people all over the world, and strive to weave a few readable paragraphs for the "Echoes" out of an amazing amount of wool lying loose, and requiring to be carded and hackled and spun, than to scamper over the burning asphalt of the Paris Boulevards and strain one's every faculty to its utmost capacity of tension in the attempt to limn the transient phases of a kaleidoscope, to describe the onward casting, the heading, and the rearward draught of waves, or accurately to depict the shadow of the shadow of smoke. For of such, I take it, is a popular festival in Paris. Fittingly to paint it is beyond the powers of prose. The very finest description of an al fresco merrymaking that I ever read is that which forms the prologue to the "Princess," and begins:—

Sir Walter Vivian, all a summer's day
Gave his broad lawns until the set of sun
Up to the people: thither flock'd at noon
His tenants, wife and child; and thither half
The neighbouring borough, with the Institute
Of which he was the patron.

For the rest, if so much mere literary cookery be required, I think that I might be able to name the ingredients and particularise the recipe for a Grand Paris Fête, an account of which might be "dished up" without the cook being at the pains of going to Paris. First get your money from your Government and your Municipality. Then send round circulars to your patriotic inhabitants, inviting them to hang out flags by day and to illuminate by night. Have plenty of flags of your own. Take your Place de la Concorde, your Champs Elysées, your Place de la Bastille, and your Place du Château d'Eau, and plant thickly with flags. Season with Venetian masts, arches of triumph, and emblazoned scutcheons to your liking. Now have ready your open-air theatres, your gratuitous performances at the Opera, your gingerbread-stalls, your greasy poles, your swings and merry-go-rounds, your rifle-galleries, and your *marchands de coco*. Add "all the fun of the fair." Throw in about a million of sightseers. Garnish with plenty of brass bands playing *La Marseillaise* and cries of *Vive la République!* Finish up with fireworks, *et servez, chaud*.

Mem.: The first Grand National Fêtes in Paris at which I had the honour to assist were the Three Glorious Days of July (27th, 28th, and 29th), 1840. I was then a boy at school. Since then I have seen the Fêtes of the Republic of February, '48. Then there were the 15th of August Fêtes of the Second Empire, one of which holidays I witnessed in the International Exhibition year '67. It was once more a Republican festival that I beheld in the Universal Exposition year '78. I remember in '40 that good old Madame Dizi, the widow of the famous harpist of that name, who lived in a pretty pavillon in the Parc Monceaux, telling me that her husband recollected very well not only the Bourbon Fêtes of St. Louis, under the Restoration, and the Bonapartist ones during the First Empire, but also Robespierre's Festival of the Supreme Being. These outings are all so many very edifying lessons in French history.

The Paris *Figaro* and *Gaulois*, which are by turns slightly Bonapartist and slightly Republican, but which never fail to be bitterly anti-Republican, have been for some days past talking about the forthcoming rejoicings only with "flouts, gibes, jeers, and scoffs." In one of these reactionary journals I noted a paragraph, the ill-naturedness of which was certainly atoned for by its wit. With mock gravity, it was stated that a certain Citizen X had petitioned the Government to be annested for an act of bankruptcy which he involuntarily committed in May, 1871, when the Communards burned his house down and ruined his business.

M. Henri Rochefort, after an exile of nine years and innumerable vicissitudes by sea and land, has returned to Paris, a wholly free and annested man. The French and English papers, since the beginning of the week, have been full of accounts of the Irreconcilable's sayings and doings, but on both sides the Channel the press are "unanimous in disagreeing"—pardon the paradox—as regards the present personal appearance of the sardonic founder of the *Lanterne*, and as to the circumstances of his reception at the railway station in Paris. According to one journal, the hair of the terrible pamphleteer has turned as white as the snows of Mont Blanc, and his countenance is as cadaverous, and his frame as attenuated as ever; while, if we are to believe another journalistic authority, the ex-Deputy and ex-life prisoner has grown stout and rosy, and his hair is only just getting a little grey about the temples. The same conflict of assertions prevails as to the number of enthusiastic Republicans by whom he was received at the terminus. The statistics given seem to range between five hundred and fifty thousand.

Mem.: There is nothing unusual, although there is something very curious, in this absolute disagreement between reports furnished by ostensibly honest eye-witnesses. I have somewhere read an old story that during Sir Walter Raleigh's confinement in the Tower he was one day the spectator from his prison window, of a scuffle which was taking place on the ramparts of the Brass Mount between one of the warders and a disorderly civilian from outside. Sir Walter chanced to be invited that day to dine with the Lieutenant of the Tower; and in the course of dinner he described the incidents of the encounter which he had beheld. "But," quoth Master Lieutenant, "I did see the fight with mine own eyes from the window of my lodgings;" and he proceeded

to give a narrative of the affair, differing *toto calo* from that of his illustrious captive.

I have been reading a very strange novel by M. Rochefort, published this very week. It is called "L'Evadé," and is founded on the writer's experiences of penal deportation to New Caledonia. Noumea, by M. Rochefort's showing, must be a very horrible place. The book is throughout of enthralling interest; and it possesses, besides, some philological value in comprising (in a very dramatic description of a court-martial) one of the most astounding outbursts of *argot* that I ever read. The speaker is a school-mistress, who has suddenly been unmasked as an old offender, long ago convicted of coining. Standing at bay, "like a black panther," and hurling looks of defiance at the tribunal, she says, or rather screams—

En bien, oui, c'est moi. Après? Elle est si belle, votre monnaie. D'ailleurs j'avais assez battu Pauline sans plûtre dans ma clochette. J'avais fait la balle élastique tout mon soûl. En sortant du plan j'ai boudouillé par ici pour endroguer. Je voulais être une darbuche pour mes gosselines. Ce n'est pas du battage. Sans les casseroles je ne serais pas devant la planche au pain. . . . Maintenant que je suis une birbasse je n'ai plus que démunger dans mon patelin. Hein! Ca vous épate que j'entrave, mes bons lustres; mais maintenant que je suis enflangue, je vous le gazouille: vous êtes tous des tas de ferlampiers! Oui, des ferlampiers!

Surely this beats Lord Lytton in the celebrated slang chapters in "Pelham" and "Paul Clifford;" to say nothing of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth in "Rookwood." Were not M. Rochefort's "L'Evadé" to be procurable at every French bookseller's, the scholastic oration quoted above might be propounded as a "French Puzzle." And yet, perchance, it is not more puzzling than some of the questions put to English schoolgirls in the Universities local examinations papers. A correspondent has sent me an assortment of these schedules of torture; but I lack space to go into the subject (a very important one) this week.

O, my book! my book! murmured Henry Thomas Buckle, dying at Damascus. He was thinking, regretfully, of his unprinted History of Civilisation. But poor Mr. Buckle died, and was quit of his pain; whereas Professor Theodor Mommsen, the distinguished historian of ancient Rome, lives to bewail with infinite sorrow the loss of a splendid library of forty thousand volumes, including many rare and valuable works, and, in addition, a number of precious documents lent to him for study and reference by the curators of foreign libraries. The treasures have all perished in the fire which consumed the Professor's house at Berlin. The historian, I read, could with difficulty be restrained by the police from rushing into the flames in the vain attempt to rescue some of his beloved books. Poor gentleman! Every scholar and bibliophil in the civilised world will sympathise with him; and I should like to see a movement started among old book collectors to replenish the charred shelves of the Professor's library. Surely some of its incinerated contents are susceptible of being replaced.

Adulterated squibs and crackers, if not entirely novel examples of fraudulent production, have scarcely as yet, perhaps, taken a firm hold on the swindling market. This kind of sophistication would appear, however, to be looking up, to judge from an advertisement in the *San Francisco News-Letter* headed, "Don't be Deceived into Buying Defective Fireworks." This portentous announcement proceeds to recite that the cheap Eastern-made fireworks brought into the Californian market, "which outwardly appear to be good, are, for the most part, filled with clay—which can be easily proved by cutting them open lengthwise—and ought to be sold for about the cost of clay and paper." It is almost needless to say that this caveat against "Eastern-made fireworks" winds up—or it might be more appropriately said "goes off"—with a puff of a firm who manufacture "Californian fireworks," recognised as "the best in the United States." It is refreshing, in any case, to find that the Eastern States have lost nothing of their old energy in fabricating articles which "are not as they seem." It was feared for a time that the unjust competition of Chinese cheap labour had interfered with the time-honoured New England manufactures of wooden nutmegs, painted hams, clocks that decline to "figure," and other ingenious and innocent "notions."

But energy is not confined to New England. It permeates the whole gigantic frame of the United States, from top to toe, from head to heel, from zenith to nadir, from Dan to Beersheba, from the torrid tracts of the Dry Tortugas to the howling snowdrifts (howling snowdrifts "is" good) of Alaska, and from the verdant slopes of the Pacific to the frowning casemates of Fort Tompkins. Ask of Nature what Columbia is, and Echo answers "Energy" (Orator Pop's Thirty-Second Fourth of July Oration). The *San Francisco News-Letter* is, for example, a most energetic journal. Thus readily does it begin a leading article on the Mayor of San Francisco, who happens also to be a clergyman:—"That Halloch is a bold bad man, a wolf in sheep's clothing, a fellow who has managed to steal the livery of rightousness to serve sin in, and a thorough ruffian, must be the opinion of every candid person who read the Neilson pamphlet; but, bad as he is, we doubt whether he is worse than his Metropolitan Temple admirers." It is in the Metropolitan Temple that the Rev. Mayor Kalloch preaches. Politics seem to run cheerfully high in the Golden City; and as for the members of my own profession editing newspapers at El Dorado, they remind me of Macaulay's

. . . Priest who slew the slayer,
And shall himself be slain.

A complicated interchange of pistol bullets forms an integral part of the "circulation" of a 'Friscan paper. Sometimes it is "a subscriber from the first" who shoots at the editor; on another occasion the editor lets a "constant reader" have the contents of a six-shooter; the constant reader's son makes play with a Derringer on the business manager of the paper, and finally perhaps the uncle of the proprietor feels called upon to kill the dramatic critic "at sight." But then, as one of the earliest pioneers among Californian tourists has

touchingly remarked, "the climate is eminently favourable to the cure of gunshot wounds."

I have just read a singularly exhaustive and lucidly arranged "Bibliography of Dickens"—being a list, in chronological order, of the published writings in prose and verse of the great novelist. The editor of the volume before me is Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd, the author of the "Bibliography of Ruskin." I looked (for reasons personal to myself) very curiously to see if Mr. R. H. Shepherd had taken any note of the very scarce "Pic Nic Papers," a collection of tales and essays by various hands which Charles Dickens edited, and to which he contributed the "Lampighter's Story." Sure enough, I found the "Pic Nic Papers" duly catalogued at page eighteen of the "Bibliography." They form, if I remember aright, three volumes which were published by Colburn for the benefit of the widow and young family of John Macrone, a Manxman, who set up as a bookseller in St. James's-square, and was the original publisher of the collected "Sketches by Boz." He borrowed five hundred pounds from a relative of mine to start in business withal; and he never paid her; and that is why I was curious about the Pic Nic Papers. I saw the parchment bond which he gave my relative at a solicitor's office many years ago; and thought that it would be just the thing to cut into tailors' measures or to mix snuff upon.

Mem.: So minute have been Mr. Shepherd's researches that they include a tiny scrap of an ispace written by Dickens in sheer good nature to poor Ada Isaacs Menken, and which is reproduced in photographic facsimile in the Menken's volume of poems (published by J. C. Hotten, I think) entitled "Infelicia," which she dedicated to Dickens. I wonder what has become of all the letters he wrote to me. They must be scattered as widely as Mrs. Hemans's "Graves of a Household." I know that I have but a single one, a brief business communication, remaining. I hope that Edmund Yates has been more careful in holding fast to his Dickens letters. I do not see his name in the catalogue of correspondents.

An elocutionist of bright talent and still brighter promise, Mr. Clifford Harrison, a son of the late celebrated English tenor, is rapidly making his way in London society. He has recently displayed his remarkable acquirements at the receptions of that accomplished judge in all matters pertaining to art, and that stanch patroness of merit, the Viscountess Combermere, and at other great London houses. The other day I heard Mr. Clifford Harrison recite with great grace, energy, and pathos Miss Adelaide Proctor's "Legend of Bregenz" and Jean Ingelow's "High Tide." Mr. Harrison is an accomplished musician as well as an elocutionist; and the fine effect of the two recitations I have just named were charmingly enhanced by a softly murmuring and accentuating accompaniment on the pianoforte by the speaker himself. An intelligent revival of a very ancient custom. Do we not read that Terence's "Andrian" was first performed at the Megalesian Games at Rome, M. Marcellus and C. Sulpicius being Consuls; and that the music which accompanied the dialogue was composed by Flaccus, the freedman of Claudius, "for equal flutes, right and left handed."

Mem.: The learned Mr. Cooke, in his edition of Terence (Lond., 1749), observes:—"Many are firmly possessed of an Opinion that the Words were all set to Musick in a sort of Chanting; and Quintilian often strongly alludes to such an Unnatural Custom." Be it natural or the contrary, the custom has, from times far too remote for our ken, spread all over the world. Three months ago, at the Chinese Theatre at San Francisco, I heard part of a comedy (it was the ninety-seventh scene of the hundred and twelfth act, I think, and had been going on since Christmas, 1879) recited in a shrill, swinging monotone to a "murmuring and accentuated" instrumental accompaniment. Only the instruments used seemed to consist rather of tin pots and pans, pokers and tongs, marrowbones and cleavers, than of "equal flutes, right and left handed," or Mr. Clifford Harrison's pianoforte.

The Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Fund held their Jubilee Festival at the Freemasons' on Friday evening, the 9th inst. Lord Houghton was in the chair, and made an admirable speech on the antiquities and the technics of book-binding. Seldom have I heard the noble and lettered chairman speak so eloquently; and, of course, his Lordship's speech was not reported in the morning papers on the 10th. Is not Parliament sitting? He who speaks in public and out of Parliament during the Session wastes his sweetness on the desert air. Sir Frederick Pollock also delivered a capital address, so did the President of the Royal Society, Mr. Spottiswoode, so did General MacMurdo, and M. Gennadius, and the Rev. Dr. Manning. The talk was mainly about Grolier and Roger Payne, Hayday and Zachnsdorf, and other famous bookbinders, past and present; but a thoroughly enjoyable evening brought about deeds as well as words, and the Fund benefited by the bookbinding gossip to the amount of over five hundred pounds in subscriptions and donations.

And poor Tom Taylor is dead! He was but sixty-three, and usually he looked so hale and "fit" that a long lease of health and strength might have been hoped for in his case. A rumour ran through town two or three weeks since that Tom Taylor was very ill, and that his malady was suppressed gout; but only a few days ago he wrote, himself, to the *Times* to reassure his friends, and to rejoice their hearts by the statement that he was mending; that he hoped soon to be at work again; and that he felt as though there were yet some years of work in him.

It was not to be. He died at his house at Lavender Sweep, Clapham Common—a house graphically described in one of the "Celebrities at Home" papers in the *World*—on Monday last. While that which is mortal of one whom I knew and respected for more than thirty years lies yet unburied, I refrain from further comment on the excellent writer and good man whose passing away is so bitterly lamented. Next week I hope to say something concerning his capacity and his career.

G. A. S.

SKETCHES ON THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER.

SEE PAGE 54.



1. Albanian Raiders.

2. A Montenegrin Captain.

3. Austrian Provision Column.



4. A Montenegrin and his Wife on the Road to Ragusa.

5. Austrian Mountain Artillery.

6. Austrian Chasseur Patrol.

7. A Bosnian.



THE ALBANIAN QUESTION: THE MONTENEGRIN MINISTER OF WAR AT PODGORITZA.—SEE PAGE 54.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 13.

C'est beau la rue! said Diderot; the streets are a fine sight! No one would dispute this statement as regards the streets of Paris, especially at the present moment, when they are all ablaze with flags and banners and Venetian lanterns. In the old days the windows that were darkened, and as it were in mourning, were those of the Republicans. Now, the reverse is the case; the darkened windows are those of the malcontents, whether they be Royalists, Imperialists, or Socialists. The latter party regard the fête of to-morrow as the fête of the bourgeoisie, or capitalists, who turned the revolution of 1789 to the advantage of their own class alone. The Socialists intend, therefore, to protest by printing their journals in red ink and hoisting the red flag of the Commune. But although the *petite guerre* of politics still continues, and probably will continue in France until the end of time, the whole country, particularly the capital, is preparing to celebrate to-morrow, with unprecedented splendour and unanimity, the anniversary of two great events, the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, and the Fête of the Federations which took place at the Champ de Mars on July 14, 1790. This is the first time in this century that France will celebrate the immortal anniversary of the conquest of her liberty; and this evening the Fête des Fédérations, which has been so magnificently described by Carlyle and Michelet, will be repeated on a small scale at the Palace of the Tribunal of Commerce in a fête to which the Municipal Council of Paris has invited delegates from all the municipal and general councils of France.

Unfortunately, I am obliged to write this letter before the great day of the 14th has dawned; but, although that will be the day of the official fête, the popular fête really began on Monday, and will last until next Saturday. Paris has, in fact, become a vast fair. In almost every district the Mayors, with the co-operation of the inhabitants, have organised popular rejoicings. The houses are decorated with flags and lanterns and festoons of coloured glasses; the streets are spanned by triumphal arches adorned with flags and verdure and patriotic devices, *Honneur et Patrie* on one side, and *Paix et Travail* on the other. On all the open spaces and cross-roads temporary orchestras have been placed, and showmen and mountebanks have set up their booths and peep-shows and roundabouts. Along the exterior boulevards the fairstretches for miles, and at night the inspiring strains of the "Marseillaise" played by the band of the quarter mingle inharmoniously with the "Cloches de Corneville" ground out of a hurdy-gurdy by an enterprising lion-tamer across the way. Yesterday and this evening there was a general rehearsal of the illuminations, and the boulevards were almost as crowded as they will be to-morrow. I will not attempt to describe the fête before it has taken place, but I may say at once that the illuminations and decorations and the general programme of rejoicings already surpass those of the fête of June, 1878. The official programme comprises the distribution of the new colours to the regiments at Longchamps, the unveiling of the model of a monster statue of the Republic at the Château d'Eau, a reproduction of the outlines of the Bastille prison on the place of that name, illuminations of all the public buildings and of the boulevards and avenues, and six monster pyrotechnic displays. Paris has always been noted for its fêtes, and there can be no doubt that the fête of July 14, 1880, will remain as celebrated in the memory of men as the famous Fête des Portiques in Louis Philippe's time, the Venetian Fête of the Republic of 1848, or the Fête des Lanternes under the Second Empire. The novelty of the present fête is that it has been left largely to the private initiative of the citizens, and each district is vying with its neighbours to excel in patriotic enthusiasm.

A fête is often as interesting in its minor details as in its ensemble. To-morrow, for instance, there will be more than 2000 balls in the different quarters of Paris. In the course of a walk through one of the popular faubourgs this morning I counted more than fifty different kinds of "national flowers" made of all kinds of materials, linen, silk, paper, leather, tin, &c., and all unknown to botanists. I bought twelve different medals struck off in commemoration of the fête, and a pocketful of scarf-pins and brooches in the form of flags, Phrygian caps, figures of the Republic, &c. In the Faubourg St. Antoine I purchased a blood-red liberty cap for fifteen sous; and in the shops I found everything flaming with the blue, white, and red—even tricolor corsets and national braces. Some of the tricolor costumes for ladies are very pretty. There is no city in the world, perhaps, where a popular fête brings into activity so much ingenuity and imagination as it does at Paris. The inventiveness of the Parisian *camelots* or street hawkers is marvellous, or, as our American cousins would say, "paralysing;" and the foreigner's admiration is always heightened when he thinks that, in addition to all their other qualities, they know their irregular verbs and never make a mistake in the gender of French substantives.

In order to give an idea of the illuminations, it has been calculated that the official illuminations alone will require 25,720 white globes for gas, 237,600 coloured glasses for festoons, 25 Venetian lanterns, and 700 Bengal fires. Multiply these figures by a hundred, and you will have, perhaps, an approximate estimate of the material required for the illumination of the whole city.

The Amnesty question has been at last settled in such a manner as to satisfy the scruples of the Senate without affecting the interests of the exiled Communists. The whole responsibility, in the eyes of the Senate, falls now upon the Government. The law as voted by the Senate, and as accepted on Saturday by the Chamber, runs as follows:—"All the individuals condemned for having taken part in the insurrectional events of 1870 and 1871, and in the posterior insurrectional movements, who have been or shall have been, before July 14, 1880, the object of a decree of pardon, with the exception of individuals condemned by judgment to the penalty of death or to penal servitude for life for the crime of arson or assassination, shall be considered as amnestied. This exception shall not be applicable to the above-mentioned condemned persons who shall have been up to the date of July 9 the object of a commutation of their sentence, &c." This law seems absurd and Byzantine, and so it is, for on Monday morning the *Journal Officiel* contained two decrees, dated July 6 and July 10, rendering the amnesty practically plenary, and granting pardons and commutations of sentence to all the Communists who are still in exile or in New Caledonia. The number excluded from the amnesty is, it is announced, seventeen, and it is hoped to reduce the number to nine. These seventeen have all been pardoned, and none of them are political personages. Let us, therefore, hope that the amnesty question is at last laid to rest.

Several of the notable exiles have already returned to Paris. Félix Pyat now signs his articles in full in the *Mot d'Ordre*. Jules Vallès and Paschal Grousset may be seen on the Boulevards. Rochefort and his family arrived yesterday afternoon, and were escorted from the station by a crowd of 50,000

persons, singing the "Marseillaise" and crying "Vive Rochefort!" "Vive la République!" The popular hero finally had to take refuge in a draper's shop to escape from the enthusiasm of his escort. Since the burial of Victor Noir no such instance of popular enthusiasm has been seen in Paris. The first number of Rochefort's new journal, *L'Intransigeant*, will appear to-morrow.

"Garin," a drama in five acts, and in verse, by Paul Delais, was produced at the Théâtre Français on Thursday last. The piece is at best an honourable failure. It is an undigested patchwork drama, made up out of "Hamlet," "Macbeth," Racine's "Andromaque," Victor Hugo's "Burgueses," and Dumas's "Charles VII. chez ses grands Vassaux." The scene is laid in the thirteenth century. In 1830 the piece might, perhaps, have passed muster, but now we wonder how a man of average intelligence could have entertained the idea of such a drama for years, and still more how the Comédie Française could have consented to mount it. The verses are very inferior, and the acting unworthy of the great reputation of the Maison Molière.

M. Isaac Pereire, the celebrated financier and an old disciple of Saint-Simon, died on Monday, at the age of seventy-four. M. Pereire, who was a practical philanthropist, remained faithful to the Saint-Simonian doctrines to the end of his life, and brought up all his family in perfect indifference on religious matters.

Meissonier, the painter, has been promoted grand officer of the Legion of Honour.

Dr. Broca, a senator and a celebrated anthropologist, died suddenly last week, at the age of fifty-six. As a surgeon and an experimenter, Dr. Broca had great fame. His researches were devoted more particularly to tumours, aneurisms, and the curious affection known as *aphasia*.

The books of the week are "Les Petites Cardinal," by Ludovic Halévy, a continuation of the history of "Madame et Monsieur Cardinal," which is familiar to all who appreciate pure Parisian *esprit*, and "Le Carnet d'un Ténor," in which the late famous Gustave Roger has recorded his impressions of his artistic career.

The Parliamentary Session will close the day after the national fête, on July 15, and the vacations will last until the end of October.

T. C.

ALBANIAN SKETCHES.

A BORDER RAID.

The hereditary antagonism of the highlanders of Albania and Montenegro has descended through centuries of raids and forays and the bitter memories of the fluctuating Border wars which have carried each of these hostile races in turn far into the other's country. In early times, when Montenegro was named Zetina, and was governed by a Prince dependent on a Servian monarch, it formed part of the ancient Illyrium, and belonged to the Labates, of which Skodra, or Scutari, was the capital. On the death of Skanderbeg, in 1467, the Turks having overrun Albania and occupied Scutari, the then Prince of Zetina, Ivan Tzernoievich, finding himself threatened in the town of Zablak, to which he had retreated, applied to Venice for assistance. Failing in his appeal, he was thrown upon his own resources, and when, after a valiant resistance, he saw the impossibility of withstanding his powerful enemy, he abandoned the town of Zablak and retired to a more secure and mountainous part of the country. He there founded the convent of Cetinje, and translated the metropolitan see to the new capital. But during the following century the Turks obtained an influence in Montenegro, and many of the people, having embraced Islamism, entered the service of the Porte; and, for a time, Montenegro was regarded as part of the Pashalic of Scutari. In 1623 Suliman, Pasha of Scutari, advanced with a powerful army from Albania to attack the intractable Montenegrins, and, overcoming a most desperate opposition, he ultimately penetrated to Cetinje, where he destroyed the convent; but he was soon obliged to abandon the country and retire across the border, with the disgrace of being unable to subdue the people. Later on, in compliance with the orders of Peter the Great, the Montenegrins, in 1711, took up arms and made several incursions into Albania, an affront which the Porte promptly resented by ordering Seraskier Ahmet Pasha to march an army of 60,000 men into Montenegro. The battle which was fought in the following year was one of the most sanguinary that had hitherto taken place between the Montenegrins and the Turks, and the former gained a complete victory. But the warriors of the Black Mountain were not allowed to rest long under the shadow of their laurels, for three years later the Grand Vizier, Duman Pasha, at the head of 120,000 men, invaded the country in concert with the Pashas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. To this formidable array the Montenegrins offered a desperate resistance, until, overwhelmed by numbers and defeated at Zurnik, they found themselves unable to check the advance of the Turks, who once again penetrated to Cetinje. The inhabitants fled to the mountains; whilst those of the western districts, who were cut off from the secure fastnesses of the interior, took refuge in Dalmatian territory, whither they were followed by the Turks, who butchered them without regard to age or sex, and carried away upwards of 2000 into captivity. During the present century the conflicts between armed bands of Montenegrins and Albanians have been almost endless; and many a ruthless raid of the latter, plundering the homesteads, ill-treating the helpless women, after first killing their male defenders, and lastly driving off the cattle, has left the Montenegrin peasantry inspired with a fierce desire of vengeance. Such an incident is represented in our Artist's Sketch, entitled "Albanian Raiders," which indeed sufficiently tells its own tale; on the one part of violence and outrage, on the other part of misery and despair. The condition of these unhappy females appears most wretched; they are bereft of husbands, fathers, and brothers in the unavailing fight against a stronger attacking force of the enemy; and now, with their hands still bound, and with a curse for their only weapon, robbed of their all, shamefully insulted, and abandoned to destitution. But such are the tender mercies of barbarian warfare.

We learn from the news of this week that the Montenegrins have commenced hostilities against the Albanians. On Sunday they attacked the latter in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Scutari, but were repulsed, defeated, and pursued; and the Albanians returned from the chase with thirteen heads of the enemy.

THE MONTENEGRIN MINISTER OF WAR AT PODGORITZA.

Towards the close of the late Turkish war Podgoritza, a small Mohammedan town upon the northern borders of Albania, fell captive to Montenegrin prowess, after a stubborn struggle upon the neighbouring heights of Medun and subsequent to the severe fighting round the adjacent fortress of Spass. Although Podgoritza is, in population and extent, no larger than an average English hamlet, it is, nevertheless, both on

account of its size and situation, by far the most important place in Montenegro. It is, in fact, the only moderately populous centre in the Black Mountain—Cetinje, the modest capital of the tiniest principality in Europe, consisting merely of some half-hundred Irish-looking stone cabins, clustering about an old convent and a small château-like palace, and the villages of Rieka, Danilograd, and Zsablak, each covering about the same area as we should devote to a block of almshouses. From the date of its permanent occupation by the Montenegrins, Podgoritza has been made the headquarters of the Ministry of War on account of its proximity to the Turkish border. Just now its closeness to the theatre of war makes it a capital military dépôt, for it is barely three hours' march from the town, along the plain which trends south to the head of the lake of Scutari to Tusi, where the Albanians are now massed to resist the surrender of the fort and pashalic there, and which the Porte offered some weeks ago in exchange for the territory at Gusinje. Moreover, the rebel district of Gusinje itself is only fifteen hours' distance; so that, by making Podgoritza the official centre of military organisation, the Montenegrins are always handy to their base of operations.

During our sojourn in Montenegro, at the close of last year, the Albanians had already risen to defend the districts which should have been quietly given up to the Principality under the conditions of the Berlin Treaty. It happened that the news of the Albanian rebellion arrived at Podgoritza about the same time as we did; yet the town was as quiet and orderly as though it had been the time-honoured residence of Prince Nikita himself. The impending Gusinje difficulty did not appear to affect the temper of the people, although the place has a mixed population, partly Albanian, partly Montenegrin, but apparently most peaceably blended in the proportion of two thirds Mohammedan to one third Christian. Neither did the warriors of the Black Mountain seem in the least degree excited by the machinations of the Albanian League, for they shouldered their *dobro ponushas* and marched to the front with as much nonchalance as, with us, a veteran sportsman would set out on a few days' rabbit-shooting. Nor was there any unusual bustle noticeable about the neighbourhood of the War Office, beyond the occasional arrival of a courier from Cetinje, clad in his shaggy white sheepskin jacket, a huge water-gourd dangling from his waist, and his belt containing a perfect arsenal of arms. Beyond these mountain runners there appeared to be no official communication whatever between the world without and his Excellency the Voivoda Plamenaz, the Montenegrin War Minister, within. The Adjutant and Staff of his Excellency sat, whilst their master was indoors, upon the steps of the War Office—a low, one-storied, whitewashed, Turkish building, pierced with green lattices and quaint little iron cages—and smoked cigarettes with great assiduity. Judging from the singular want of military animation observable upon the War Office steps, one might infer, either that the military organisation of Montenegro was so perfect that, like Maréchal Le Boeur's paper army, the soldiers were always ready "down to the button on a garter," or that constant familiarity with the armed Albanians had bred a contempt for their valour bordering on the apathetic.

The solution to this enigma was given me by the War Minister himself in an interview I had with his Excellency before quitting Podgoritza for Albania. Our conversation took place in the reception-room at the War Office—a diminutive, whitewashed *camera*, no bigger than a butler's pantry, Spartanly furnished with a low-cushioned divan running round three sides of the apartment, and a plate for cigarette ash placed in the centre of the bare flag-stone floor. During the customary silence of the introductory coffee and cigarettes I had ample leisure to notice that the Voivode—who shares with Marko Milano the military honours of the late campaign—was marvellously preserved for his age, which I had been informed was over seventy. But his upright muscular frame and bright observant eyes seemed to belong to a man still in the full vigour of the prime of life. He wore the handsome national dress, with a long ivory-mounted "Gasser" revolver thrust into his sash; but in place of the brown shawl or *Stivka*, which usually hangs from every Montenegrin's shoulder, he had donned, by way of overcoat, an ordinary English tweed shooting-jacket, which seemed singularly out of sorts with his gold-embroidered red waistcoat, green surcoat, and voluminous Zouave trousers. His Excellency informed me that the military system of Montenegro precluded all chance of bustle or confusion when the army was summoned to arms. There were no barracks in the country, and every soldier—the term included all able-bodied Montenegrins between the ages of sixteen and sixty—was quartered in his own home. The country was divided into military districts, and each of these divisions had its Commander, or Chief. When the districts were required to prepare for war, notice to that effect was telegraphed from the War Office to the commanders, but the soldiers, thus put upon the alert, were not permitted to leave their homes a day before their presence in the field was imperative. They were then rapidly moved into position, and as soon as their mission was accomplished they returned as swiftly to their homes to resume their ordinary occupations. Twelve thousand men, the Voivode told me, were then in readiness to occupy Gusinje, but not a single battalion would leave its district until its presence on the frontier was a matter of absolute necessity.

The manner in which the Montenegrin Minister of War usually transacts his official business would, no doubt, be viewed with horror by the fastidious routine-sticklers at our own Horse Guards. As I have already hinted, the Podgoritza War Office is a singularly unpretentious Government building of circumscribed interior arrangements. It is, in fact, hardly bigger than a good-sized porter's lodge. Therefore, for the lack of reception space in his official residence, his Excellency prefers to hold his levees in the little public square in front of his office. Here he may be seen at all hours of the day pacing slowly backwards and forwards, over the cobble-stones, granting audiences, reading despatches, issuing orders, or smoking contemplative cigarettes with his Staff, formed in line a deferential step or two behind him. A glance of the Montenegrin military executive will show one that—with the exception of the gigantic officer of the Prince's body guard who invariably attends upon Plamenaz, wearing the silver breast and shoulder armour of Old Serbia, which constitute the sole distinguishing trappings of the Hospodar's hundred household troops—the army has no uniform beyond the national dress. Officers, according to their several grades, are distinguished only by small silver or golden badges sown to the front of their *koppas*; and, were it not for these emblems in their caps, the Montenegrin Minister of War and his suite might be readily mistaken for a group of gossips discussing the events of the day in the little Piazza of Podgoritza.

ATHOL MAYHEW.

With reference to the other Sketches of scenes and figures encountered on the Albanian frontiers of Montenegro and of Bosnia, a few lines of explanation may be sufficient. The portrait of a Montenegrin captain, as well as the travelling Montenegrin family, a man and his wife, followed by a sister

or some other woman, descending the rock-cut steps of the road from the Black Mountain (Tzernagora) down to Cattaro and Ragusa, derives some interest from our Correspondent's foregoing account of the Border wars in that unsettled high-land region. The remaining Sketches are designed chiefly to illustrate the recent advance of the Austrian army of occupation from Bosnia, over the Southern frontier, into a debateable territory which was claimed to be part of the province of Albania. The train of Austrian mountain guns, the line of pack-mules laden with provisions, and the patrol of chasseurs following a native guide through some wild pass of that ragged country, might have been frequently met with any time last year. We are somewhat relieved by a glance at the snugly-seated Bosnian Beg, smoking his pipe of peace, with his glass of raki on the table, in comfortable resignation to the orderly rule of the Austrian Empire, which has superseded that of the Sultan.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

It was only for a limited period apparently that Mrs. Bateman had arranged to secure the attraction of Mr. Edward Saker with the Midsummer Night's Dream company at Sadler's Wells. The exquisite fantasy with its beautiful scenery, excellent music, and charming troupe of children fairies, was played for the last time at "Merry Islington," so far as the present season is concerned; and a complete change of performance was made on Monday evening. I am sorry for it, in one respect. I wished to see the "Dream" again; and further to study the evolution of the character of Puck as interpreted by the wonderfully sprightly, graceful, and intelligent little daughter of Mrs. Cicely Nott. (Be careful, O printer. Remember the damaging epitaph, "*Ci git la Fille de Mademoiselle Mars.*" I have seen many Pucks. Polly Marshall to begin with, both under the Vestris management at Covent Garden, and the Maddox management at the Princess's; betwixt '42 and '46, I should say.

I have often fancied, when musing over that very mysterious little personage, Puck, that Shakespeare intended him to be fundamentally an incarnation of the Spirit of Rural Democracy. One of his cognomina, "Robin Goodfellow," is a strikingly convertible term for the French "*Jacques Bonhomme.*" It is true that he acknowledges one of his names to be Hobgoblin, that he boasts of being feared in field and town, and that he glories in the knavish tricks with which he first beguiles and then terrifies old women. It is true that he is a bit of a cynic, and makes no secret of his opinion that the majority of mankind are fools; yet, *au fond*, I conscientiously believe that the aim of Puck is the general good. He is a kind of rustic Rabelais, barking nonsense and playing the fool, but veiling a steady opposition to evil under his buffoonery. He is "sweet Puck" to those who really know him. Oberon, who is manifestly a beneficent spirit, addresses him as "gentle," and the affectionate devotion and willing obedience rendered by Puck to his master are beautiful in their pathos. And hear the busy little sprite, when he has a chance moment of leisure for soliloquising:

And the country proverb known,
That every man should take his own,
In your waking shall be shown.
Jack shall have Jill,
Nought shall go ill:

The man shall have his mare again, and all shall go well.

Bos laetus est. The half articulate aspirations of the oppressed Elizabethan peasant are made clear here. No more cruel Game Laws; no more stocks and whipping-posts for the offence of taking the rabbits which the Squire claims for his own, but in which Robin Goodfellow should surely have a share; no more—but stay, I must not talk politics in this place. My business is with "Plays and Players."

At Sadler's Wells, then, the "Dream" has been superseded by a sufficiently interesting Comedy-Drama of American origin (Mr. F. Marsden is the author), entitled "Otto: a German." The piece is designed not only to afford the talented American artistes Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight an opportunity for displaying their ability as actor and actress, but also to give scope for the exhibition of Mrs. Knight's attainments as a vocalist, and for her husband's remarkable versatility as a dancer, mimic, comic and pathetic reciter, gymnast, and performer on the "xylophone," the "chir-organon," and the musical glasses.

The plot of Otto follows the fortunes of a young German emigrant in the United States, and turns upon a fraudulent act committed long before the action of the piece begins by Gottlieb Muller (Mr. F. Huntley). This person while in his native Germany has dishonestly appropriated a large sum of money confided to him by one Rutger for transmission to his son Otto, whom he has never seen. Instead of handing over the thalers to their rightful owner, Herr Muller emigrates to the States, and makes a large fortune by "running" a brewery at Hoboken, in New Jersey. Subsequently the newly-emigrated Otto finds employment in his brewery, and naturally falls in love with Mr. Muller's pretty daughter Lizette (Mrs. George S. Knight). It happens, fatefully enough, that the villain of the piece, one Caspar Bechs, has obtained possession of a document in which the guilt of Muller in purloining the Rutger trust-funds is clearly shown; and this document is made use of by the reprehensible Caspar for the purpose of extorting money from old Mr. Muller and obtaining his consent to the villain's marriage with Christine (Miss Maud Rennie), who really loves and is beloved by a very good-looking and eligible young gentleman, named Dick Freely (Mr. H. B. Mantell). Things are looking badly for old Mr. Muller and his family; but all is made right at last, by the pluck and ingenuity of Otto, who obtains possession of the document incriminating the brewer, burns it, tramples on the ashes, knocks Caspar Bechs, metaphorically speaking, "into a cocked hat," kicks him down stairs, and marries Lizette. Christine pairs off with Dick Freely; and old Mr. Gottlieb Müller makes a mental resolve (at least, I hope so) not to steal other people's money any more, but to live cleanly for the future, and to put real ten-cent pieces into the plate at church collections, instead of metal buttons with the shanks snipped off.

Mr. Knight is a capital comedian, with an excellently modulated voice, and a master equally of humour and of pathos. His broken Teutonic-English is very good. He recites a parody on Mrs. Hemans's "Boy stood on the Burning Deck," or, as he phrases it, "De deck dat stitood on the Burning Boy," with much comic effect; and the fun of the burlesque was at once seized by the audience, although "Casabianca" is, at present, very rarely recited in this country, whereas in America it is being perpetually spouted from Coney Island to the Seal Rock on the Pacific, and from Lake Pontchartrain to Alaska. Mrs. G. H. Knight sang very melodiously, and the exuberance of her action appeared to please the public mightily. Mr. Mantell was a first-rate villain—a well-dressed "scallawag," who, on any slight encouragement, would develop into a "hamfatter," a "glue-brother," a "koodlum," a "plug-ngly," a "blood-tub," a "shoulder-hitter," a "dead rabbit," and a politician of the Fourth Ward. And with a few weeks' training he would make

a very apt "road agent," which is Californian for a highwayman who robs the bullion express.

The piece, which was from first to last enthusiastically received, is altogether American in tone, feeling, and local colour; but it would have gained in the direction of realism had the revolver been a little more freely and frequently introduced. Only once in the course of the piece does Otto produce a glittering little toy of a six-shooter, and even then he does not make any use of it. In point of literal fact, such a thoroughpaced, and withal such a cowardly scoundrel as Caspar Bechs would assuredly have carried a pistol; but to disarm him was possibly a permissible dramatic license used by the writer of the play. Caspar, "shooting-iron" in hand, might have proved an ugly customer, and impeded the happy consummation of the epopee by blowing out Otto's brains instead of submitting to be cowed and kicked by that gallant German. Next to the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Knight, I admired the "make up" and general demeanour of Mr. F. Huntley as the felonious brewer Gottlieb Muller, who, with his cleanly-shaven countenance, his long, silvery locks, and his broad-brimmed hat, looked, now like the Patriarch in "Little Dorrit," and now like a "bogus" Benjamin Franklin. A Humbug, evidently. I am afraid that besides stealing Otto's money he had been for years engaged in "watering" the stock of "roorback" railroads and starting "wild cat" banks, and that he habitually adulterated the lager beer he brewed.

The summer season at several of the theatres is drawing to a close; but the autumn will no doubt bring with it novelties with which the middle of this instant July is certainly desperately destitute. Meanwhile I hear that Haverly's "Great Troupe of American Minstrels" sailed from New York city last Friday by steam-ship Canada. The Minstrels are sixty in number, and are to appear at Her Majesty's Theatre on the 31st inst. Three score minstrels at once. The four-and-twenty blackbirds that sung, notwithstanding the circumstance of their having been baked in a pie, will "shrink to their second cause and be no more" when Haverly's troupe (I have met them in the States) begin to sing. How many Ethiopian Serenaders were there in the original troupe which appeared at the St. James's in 1846 or 1847? Five, I think. I often try to remember their names as a test of the decay or otherwise of my memory, Pell, Harrington, — Stauwood, and Germon. For the life of me I cannot recall the name of the Serenader represented by a dash; but Pell was the "Original Bones," of that I am sure.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The season is to close this (Saturday) evening, with "*La Traviata.*" the cast including Madame Patti as Violetta.

On Saturday last, "*Les Huguenots*" was given, with the transference of the character of Margherita di Valois to Madame Sembrich, who sang the music of the part, especially the aria "*O vago suol,*" with dazzling brilliancy of execution. The latter part of the air was enthusiastically encored. In one or two instances, Madame Sembrich a little overdid the florid ornamentation in the strained use of the staccato on the extreme upper notes. The cast included, as recently, Mdle. Turolla as Valentina, Madame Scalchi as Urbano, Signor Gayarré as Raoul, Signor Cotogni as Di Nevers, and M. Vidal as Marcello—M. Gailhard having been an efficient representative of the stern St. Bris.

There is little to record of this week's final proceedings, which have consisted of repetitions of operas cast as previously. On Thursday evening "*Semiramide*" was announced for the benefit of Madame Patti; and yesterday (Friday) Madame Albani was to take her benefit in "*Mignon*" and a scene from "*Norma.*"

The season just closed opened on April 13 with "*Il Re di Lahore,*" the principal characters sustained, as last year, by Mdles. Turolla and Pasqua, Signor Gayarré, M. Lassalle, and Signor Silvestri; Signor Di Reszke having made his first appearance as Indra, in which he produced a favourable impression that was greatly enhanced by his subsequent performances in other parts. Besides the artists just named, Mdles. Valleria, Mantilla, Schou, Bauermeister, Pyk, Cottino, Ghiotti, Sonnino, Madame Corsi, Signori Nicolini, Sabater, Carpi, I. Corsi, Manfredi, File, Graziani, Ciampi, Capponi, Scolara, Ragner, and Caracciolo have reappeared.

Besides the very successful début of Madame Sembrich and that of Signor Di Reszke, new appearances have been made by Mdle. Malvezzi and M. Engel.

The novelties produced have been revivals of Hérold's "*Le Pré aux Clercs*" and Ambroise Thomas's "*Mignon,*" in both of which the charming performance of Madame Albani was the prominent feature; and the production of "*Estella,*" an Italian version of M. Cohen's "*Les Bluets,*" which, notwithstanding the fine singing of Madame Patti, was but coldly received.

Some changes have recently been made in the orchestra, the general efficiency of which does not seem to have been improved thereby. Signor Vianesi and Signor Bevigiani have fulfilled the duties of conductor as hitherto.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The subscription season of this establishment closed on Saturday last, but the performances are being continued by extra nights. Signor Boito's "*Mefistofele*" was repeated yesterday (Friday) week, and on the following evening Signor Ravelli made his second appearance, with a repetition of the success which he had previously obtained in the same character, Edgardo, in "*Lucia di Lammermoor.*" Madame Gerster having again sung finely as Lucia. This lady also appeared with great success as the heroine in "*Linda di Chamouni*" on Thursday week. Three repetitions of "*Mefistofele*" were announced for this week—on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

On Tuesday, Madame Gerster appeared as Elvira in "*I Puritani,*" in which—as during last season—she sung with much effect. The cast included, as before, Signori Campanini and Galassi, respectively as Arturo and Riccardo; Signor Nanetti having been an excellent representative of Giorgio. The duet, "*Suoni la Tromba,*" for the two last-named characters, was encored.

The extra nights are to close on July 24.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.

The last concert of the twenty-fifth and final season of this institution took place on Monday afternoon, when Wesley's fine motet for double choir, "*In exitu Israel;*" Mendelssohn's noble eight-part psalm, "*Judge me, O God;*" Gounod's "*Ave verum;*" and madrigals and part-songs were admirably rendered by the choristers, conducted, as usual, by Mr. Leslie. Vocal solos were effectively sung by Madame Trebelli and Mr. Maas; and Mr. Charles Hallé played—in his usual excellent style—three "*Gavottes*" by Bach, and other pianoforte solos. After the concert, Sir Thomas Gladstone presented a testimonial to Mr. Leslie, comprising a check for three hundred guineas, a diamond ring, and a silver punch-bowl.

Mr. Leslie replied in a speech tracing his past labours and their results, and stating that the dismemberment of the choir did not imply his retirement as a conductor. We believe there is a probability of some similar institution being formed in replacement of the disbanded choir, whose performances have long since reached a degree of excellence hitherto unattained by English choristers.

St. James's Hall was crowded, the audience having included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Teck, and other distinguished visitors.

That excellent institution the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood, gave its annual prize concert at the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon, when the performances of the pupils were highly meritorious. In the vocal selection, Misses Dick, Campbell, and Reece, and Mr. J. West particularly distinguished themselves, and there was some very clever organ-playing by Mr. A. Stericker, and some effective pianoforte performances by Mr. Schwiier and Master A. Hollins. Some part-songs were charmingly sung by a select choir of the pupils, and the fine Crystal Palace band, conducted by Mr. Manns, contributed much to the interest of the occasion. After the concert medals and prizes were distributed by the Duchess of Connaught, an address was delivered by Professor Macfarren, and speeches were made by the Duke of Westminster (President of the College), and the Duke of Connaught. The college is doing a great work (under the skilful and active superintendence of the principal, Mr. F. J. Campbell) in ameliorating the condition of the blind, by general education, the special cultivation of music, and the training for active and useful employment by means of which to earn an independent livelihood. As the institution cannot be self-supporting, it behoves all who can to aid in the extension of its purposes.

Mr. George Magrath—an accomplished pianist of whom we have several times had occasion to speak in terms of praise—gave a matinee musicale at Oakland's Hall yesterday (Friday).

The miscellaneous concerts (which have been more numerous this season than ever) are beginning to subside. This week has included those of Signor Conti on Monday, of Mrs. Gurney on Tuesday, and of Mr. H. E. Thorndike on Wednesday.

The Musical Artists' Society give this (Saturday) evening their eighteenth performance of new compositions at the Royal Academy of Music.

Mr. Walter Macfarren has, under medical advice, resigned the conductorship of the choir and orchestra of the Royal Academy of Music, but retains his position as a professor of the pianoforte in the institution.

The competition at the Royal Academy of Music for the Parca-Rosa Gold Medal (for singing selected pieces) took place on Monday. There were eight candidates, and the medal was awarded to Clara Samuelli. The competition for the Heathcote Long prize (purse of ten guineas, for playing selected pieces) took place on the same day. There were twelve candidates, and the prize was awarded to Charles T. Corke.

Madame Louise Reichner gave on Wednesday morning, at St. George's Hall, an excellent recital from the works of English, French, and German dramatic authors. She was assisted by Mr. E. H. Brooke, of the Adelphi; and Herr Oberthür played a harp solo.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment will close for the summer season on July 24, and, after a few weeks' tour in the provinces, will re-open for the autumn season at St. Georges's Hall on Monday, Oct. 4.

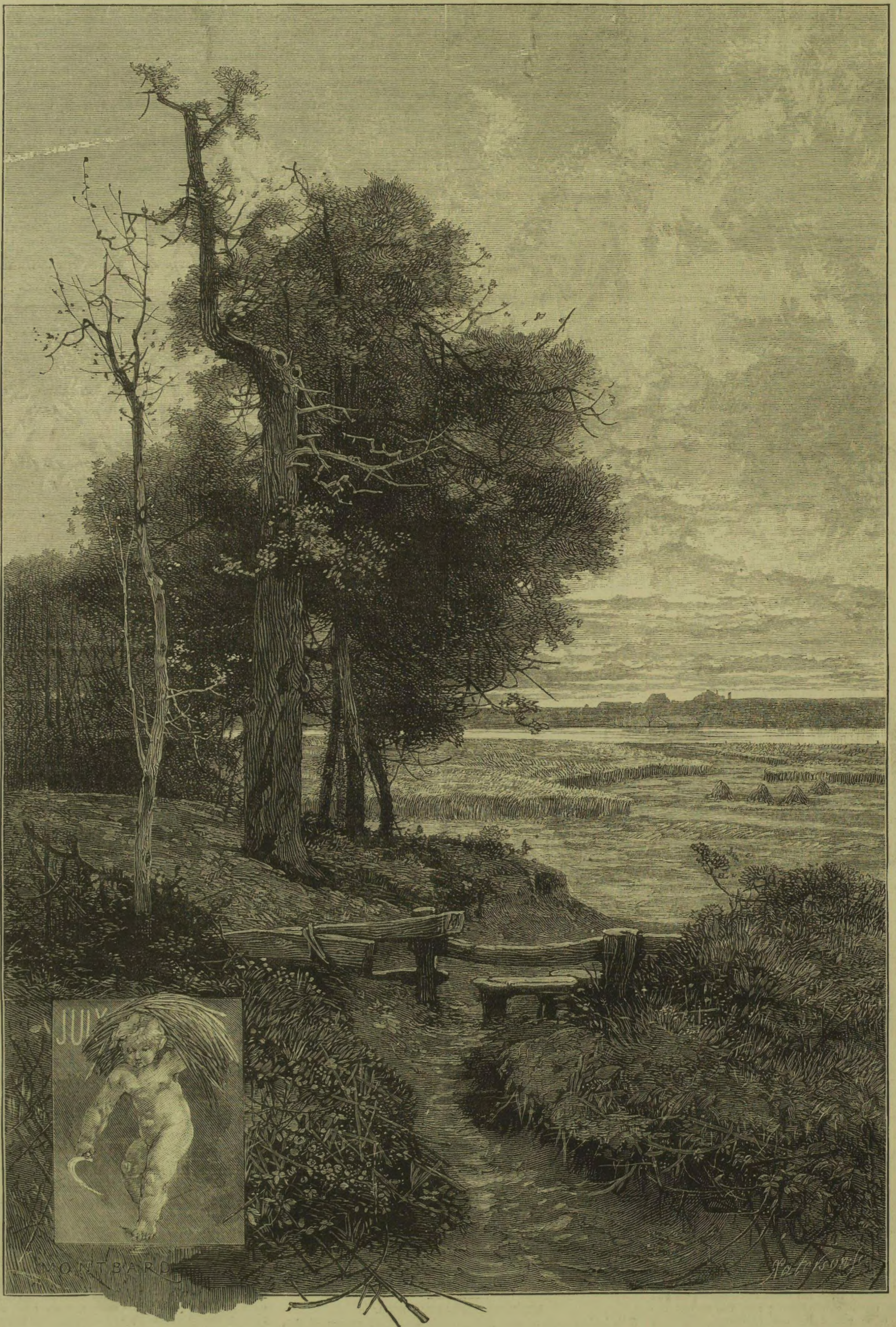
DOWN BY THE RIVER.

Boating on fresh and pure inland waters has a charm for the less ambitious and adventurous spirits altogether different from the pleasure of a bolder and wider navigation. A winding river is the quietest of sequestered lanes, especially if its banks are curtained with green willows, or even with tall rushes, screening from common sight the lowly sitters in a light pair-oared skiff, whose heads do not rise more than 3 ft. or 4 ft. above the water. The after-part, occupied by the person who holds the tiller-ropes for the manipulation of the rudder, called the stern-sheets, ought to be made very comfortable, with soft cushions to recline upon, when a pretty girl is invited to take her place there. A young fellow, between fifteen and twenty-two years of age, or be it more or less, cannot have a better employment than to confront this sweet little lady on his rowing-bench and to ply the easy sculls at her bidding, whether up or down the stream, just so long as she is pleased to command his services. Could he not be equally obliging on dry land? In places where no river, lake, pond, or other piece of water happens to be convenient, it might be held just as reasonable that a gentleman should be called upon to give a lady the benefit of recreative locomotion by pushing her wheel-chair along the turnpike road. This would, in the majority of cases, do both him and her quite as much good; but the practice has not yet come into fashion. It is said, however, that the latest form of tricycles, intended to carry double, will be made available for the use of gallantry, on the principle of carrying a fair companion with the masculine rider. One has sometimes been tempted to regret the discontinuance of the old method of riding on a pilion behind the horseman, which must, in certain cases, have been rather pleasant. But we are straying too far on dry land, as ducks and geese and swans are apt to do; it is time to return to the water, and "down by the river," where the pretty little maiden sits waiting for somebody to row her boat for her. If he is of our mind about the matter, she will not have long to wait.

In the Inner Temple, pupil scholarships of 100 guineas each have been awarded to the undermentioned students:—Equity, Mr. Charles H. Grafton; real property law, Mr. W. Brinton. In common law no scholarship was awarded.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the Index Society was held at the rooms of the Society of Arts; Mr. J. Russell Lowell, the American Minister, in the chair. In the course of his address Mr. Lowell stated that he would endeavour to procure assistance from his countrymen, both in work and in money, in order to carry out the object of the organisation.

On the 8th inst. the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by Sir John Michel, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, visited the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin, and distributed the Crimean Banquet Fund prizes to the successful pupils. The fund consists of a sum of £1000 surplus of a subscription raised after the Crimean War to entertain the soldiers who returned to Ireland. It was invested in Government Three per Cent Stocks, together with £100 added by Government, and the interest is distributed in seven prizes, the highest, of £8, to the most deserving boys. Lord Cowper expressed much interest in the school.





THE MOWER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE MONTHS: JULY.

The air is filled with the pleasant odour of new-mown grass, and on all sides we hear, or fancy we hear, the whetting of scythes, and the measured rip through long thick grass of the sweeping blades.

The warm hazy hue of a summer sky breathes peace and beauty upon the green earth below, and a *dolce far niente* feeling steals over us, as, lying with our back against a haystack, that amply shades us from the noonday sun, we gaze with tilted hat and half-closed eyes upon a landscape in which blue and green and haze blend together in delicious harmony. High up against the horizon is a rolling line of hills whose distant verdure is lost in the grey-blue haze above; midway between the hill-tops and the valley at our feet, with no haze about it but the glorious sunlight, is a hanging wood, its advancing and receding parts exquisitely coloured with masses of light and shade; while down beneath us lies a green valley, also wooded, but revealing here and there refreshing glimpses of water, for a stream is stealing whisperingly through the vale. A charmingly peaceful scene, which we think in nowise diminished when seen through a little wreath of blue smoke that we, in lazy mood, emit from our lips in time with the measured sweeps from the mowers hard by. The mowers themselves are out of sight; but we can hear the scythes at work, and that is all we care about just now; for, truth to tell, the real pictures of haymaking have sometimes fallen a little short of our ideal; and, moreover, we are chary of showing ourselves too prominently, lest the pipe, a covered one, be it said, should be ordered into our pocket.

Who does not know the pretty rural scene?—when “swarms the village o’er the jovial mead.” There is, of course, “the rustic youth, brown with meridian toil;” and, rake in hand, “the ruddy maid,” in drapery that but half conceals her form, with “all her kindled graces burning o’er her cheek;” and “stooping age” is there, and winning childhood; and waggons are creaking slowly along between the hedgerows with their fragrant loads of hay. But stay, what is that we hear?—something surely that the poets have never told us of, a sound suggestive of town factories rather than of the sweet hayfields? ‘Tis the quick sharp click of machinery. We rise and look in the direction whence comes a continuous succession of small sharp sounds that grate unmusically upon our ears. Ah, we had been dreaming, and had forgotten we live in the days of the electric telegraph and steam-engines. As fast as a pair of stout horses can walk round and round the field the grass is falling before the scissors-like knives of a mowing-machine, like the rolling shingle from a receding wave. The mowers have ceased toiling with their scythes: those slow measured sweeps of theirs only meant the cutting down of the grass on the outskirts of the hayfield, where it borders on the hedges, and now, a pathway having been cut out for the horses all round the field, the mowing-machine will speedily do the rest. The poetry of haymaking is becoming a thing of the past: and yet we think our poets of to-day will soon find that there is music even in the click of the moving-knives, since it is the associations connected with the scythes that charmed us, not the mere whetting of the blades or the attitude of the mowers. The smell of the hay still remains, in spite of machinery; and there is plenty of work in the hayfields even yet for the stalwart rustic youths, aye, and for the “ruddy maids” whose saucy eyes are such incentives to vigorous toil; nor has any machinery yet been devised that can dispense with the picturesque scenes wherein the waggons come into play.

In our southern counties haymaking began before June had quite closed; and here and there we may find clover-fields not only swept, but tinged with fresh verdure. But the grass-lands where the hay smells the sweetest are not mown until after the dog days have begun. July is the hay month for the great majority of our counties; though, of course, the hayfields present different aspects in different parts. In the south, the phases just now are tedding, raking into wind-rows, bunching into haystacks, pitching into waggons, and stacking; in the midland counties they are, for the most part, either cutting or tedding; while in the north the mowing-machines and scythes are only just being waked up from their long acquaintance with rust and dust; and before the month has sped, even in Scotland, the mowing-machines will, on the larger farms, be eating away the swaths with appetites like an Atropos, and, on the smaller ones, the scythes be cutting out their more tedious way through the waving grass.

But we are not in Scotland, and had better therefore dwell on the scene before us, which is essentially an English one, and, moreover, highly characteristic of the month. We are again seated by our sweet-scented haystack, which the intelligent reader will at once perceive is in a field cut some days before the adjacent one whence comes the click of machinery. The click of the scissors-knives is pleasantly indistinct just now, for the horses have taken the mower to the end of the field remotest from us, and we can again quietly contemplate the rolling hills that seem almost to melt into sky, and the hanging wood below, and, still lower down, the green valley at our feet, through which a deep stream winds its tranquil way. The alders and willows that overhang the river-banks partially hide the shimmering water from our view, but they do not prevent our hearing the lazy dip of oars. A half-loaded waggon is approaching us, and our haystack is doomed; so we shall go down to the river and rest under the shade of yon weeping-willow that dips its trailing foliage in the stream, as if the heat of this summer day had made it thirsty. Our view is now a very circumscribed one, but the water and the trees are well worth our contemplation. The river is so still and deep and clear, we desire nothing more than a plunge from the mossy bank and a ten-minutes’ swim in its cool, translucent waters; but this is a luxury that can only be indulged in before breakfast, for no sooner has one boat passed us than another comes in sight, and from most of the boats comes the soft ripple of girlish laughter.

Now that the fever of the racecourse has in great measure subsided, our pretty English streams woo us to their tranquil bosoms, and the manliest of our men and the sweetest of our women turn with gratitude from grand stands and the hoarse shouts of bookmakers to the haunts of the Naiads—unless there be something special on at Lord’s. It is just the hour of the year when rowing and yachting are most enjoyable. True, there is Goodwood looming before us; but who would not rather be handling an oar or the tiller-cords, than see any more racing; or be sculling to the steering of some fair dimpled coxswain; or, encircling himself with a coil of ropes, take his share on the towing-path. Who would care for the formality of a set dinner when a tent can be pitched on the summer grass close to the stream, and camp-kettles and a few lighted sticks do all that is needful? And, by-the-way, are the strawberries now in season so luscious to the taste as the resorts of fashion as in some sequestered nook or creek into which our boat has drifted, where we have on our right some shady alders, and on our left bulrushes and forget-me-nots, and, perhaps, right under the bows of our little craft, the great round leaves and white blossoms of the water-lily?

The forget-me-nots that fringe the reedy marge of many a

tree-shaded creek are now in their fullest beauty; perhaps nowhere more so than on the classic banks of the Cam, where the sweet pale things grow in great abundance and luxuriance. In our river creeks may also be found the water-lily, though it seems to prefer resting its lovely white chalices on the unruffled bosom of a lake or mere. Another river flower of the month is the handsome but deadly poisonous monkshood, whose thickly-clustered spikes of purple “hoods” are especially noticeable on the wooded banks of the Teme. But, though the Spirit of Beauty still rests on field and river and in wood and glen, it were affectation to say we love the flowers of July as we did the sweet wildings of May and June; for, since the summer solstice, all our sweetest-scented blooms have shrivelled and fallen, and a new generation of plants has sprung up in their places that blanches not nor sickens at the fierce rays of the July sun, and that can better endure the pangs of thirst. Amongst the more common flowers now in bloom are the meadow-sweet, with its crowded cymes of cream-yellow flowers, the wild thyme, the stately foxglove, the blue and red corn-flowers, the bindweed, and amongst the campanulas that universal favourite the delicate little blue-veined harebell.

THE MOWER.

“All flesh is grass” may well be remembered, even on a fine summer evening, when the mower is seen plying his scythe in a field adjacent to the rural churchyard. “The grass withereth, the flower fadeth,” but ere the time of natural decay, comes this unsympathising reaper with his destructive blade, and they are soon cut off, both the grass and the flower that cometh up in the midst thereof. He stops a moment in his work, only to wonder if it be six o’clock and time to leave it off for the day. And while listening for the expected sound of the near church clock to proclaim the hour of repose, he looks over the low hedge into the deep-cut road which leads up hill, past the graveyard wall, into the neighbouring village. A youthful couple of contented lovers, whose engagement is known to every gossip in the place, just now pass by the Mower’s field of brief employment on the Parson’s glebe. They have not observed his presence, and he has no business to speak a word to them. Yet even here is a touch of nature, making the whole world kin; and the old fellow cannot but feel that he too was once young, some thirty or forty years ago, and there was a lass with whom he was happy to stroll through the green lanes in the evenings of a bygone summer. Youth, in manhood as in womanhood, “cometh up as a flower;” but too soon it withereth, if it be not untimely cut off, and then—his head turns involuntarily to the next plot of ground, with its turfy mounds and simple tombstones, beneath the spreading branches of the solemn yew-tree. The Mower has so often heard, in that consecrated place, “Man that is born of a woman,” and the rest of the awful but consoling liturgy for the burial of the dead. He sighs at the recollection, then wipes his eyes, and presently walks home, it is to be hoped a sadder and a wiser man, instead of going into the customary beerhouse.

THE COURT.

The Queen’s residence at Windsor for the season will close this week, the Court leaving for the Isle of Wight.

The Duc d’Aumale lunched with her Majesty before his departure, Princess Christian joining the Royal party.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited the Queen yesterday week. His Imperial Highness was met at the Windsor railway station by the Equerry in Waiting, who conducted him to the castle. Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty and the Grand Duke, after which his Imperial Highness left on his return to London, attended by Prince Chalioufiskoi, who was presented to her Majesty by the Grand Duke. Signor Li Calsi played on the pianoforte before the Queen and Princess Beatrice in the afternoon. Her Majesty’s dinner party included Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Abercromby, the Earl of Zetland, Viscount Barrington, Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Colonel R. H. Buller, and Captain Edwards.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, last Saturday visited St. George’s Chapel and inspected the memorial to the memory of the late King of Hanover, which has been executed for her Majesty by Count Gleichen. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle. Her Majesty’s dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Abercromby, Lady Adela Larking, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Earl of Zetland, the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Carington, and Major R. B. Lane. The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, played during and after dinner in the quadrangle. Earl Spencer arrived at the castle.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, officiated. Her Majesty’s dinner party consisted of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Abercromby, Earl Spencer, and Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen on Monday. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left for London in the afternoon. Her Majesty’s dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Lord and Lady Aveland, Lady Abercromby, the Earl and Countess of Zetland, the Earl of Breadalbane, the Earl of Camperdown, and the Earl of Morley. The Rifle Brigade band, under the direction of Mr. Miller, played a selection of music during and after dinner in the quadrangle; after which the Queen sent for Mr. Miller and presented him with two handsome crayon drawings of herself and the Prince Consort, mounted in gilt frames, Mr. Miller being about to leave the brigade after being fifty-three years with the corps.

Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty on Tuesday. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at the castle to luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards attended the meeting of the Prince Consort’s Windsor Association, which was held in the Home Park, opposite the castle, the Duke presenting the prizes to the successful competitors; after which their Royal Highnesses visited the flower show and exhibitions of handicraft and bees, the latter shown by the Berks and Bucks Beekeepers’ Association.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice came to London the same afternoon, and were present at the Royal garden party at Marlborough House. Her Majesty and the Princess returned to the castle in the evening.

The Queen reviewed the troops of the Aldershot division, to the number of nearly 14,000, on Wednesday in Windsor Great Park, Prince Christian, as Ranger, having, with the various military officials, outlined the arrangements of the day’s programme. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family were present.

The Queen has given an audience to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador; and has entertained at dinner Lady Paget (with Miss Paget, who was the same day presented to her Majesty), the Countess of Caledon, Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Marquis of Hartington, the Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, the Right Hon. J. Bright, Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby. Princesses Victoria and Louisa have lunched with the Queen.

M. Saint-Saëns has performed upon the organ and Baronne de Caters-Lablache has sung before the Queen and Princess Beatrice at the castle.

The following general order has been issued by the Duke of Cambridge:—“His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen’s commands to convey to the Volunteers of Great Britain her Majesty’s congratulations on the completion of the twenty-first year of the existence of the force. The Queen has watched with much interest the steady progress of the force since its formation; and its present numerical strength, high training, and discipline have elicited her Majesty’s unqualified satisfaction. While regretting that it has not been found possible to hold a review this year, the Queen hopes that an opportunity may present itself at no distant period which will enable her Majesty to inspect the Volunteers in Windsor Great Park.”

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Sandringham yesterday week, the Princess of Wales, with her family, having passed the week there during the Prince’s visit to Newmarket.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses and Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene’s Church, where the Rev. F. Hervey officiated.

The Prince and Princess, accompanied by their children and Prince Louis of Battenberg, returned to Marlborough House on Monday, and in the afternoon the Prince and Princess, with their sons, went to the last concert of the season given by Mr. Henry Leslie’s Choir at St. James’s Hall. The Prince and Princess dined with Lord and Lady Carington at their residence in Whitehall-yard.

Their Royal Highnesses had a garden party on Tuesday at Marlborough House. The Queen was present; also Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The invitations, numbering some 3000, included various illustrious foreigners, the members of the diplomatic corps, and the chief of English society. The band of the Royal Horse Guards, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey, and the band of the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort’s Own), under Mr. Miller, played in the garden. The band of the Spanish Students likewise played a selection of music.

Princess Christian formally opened the newly erected Windsor Infant Schools on Tuesday. The Princess received purses in aid of the funds.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry yesterday week at Londonderry House, Park-lane. On Saturday their Royal Highnesses were present at the annual prize festival of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at the Crystal Palace, where a concert was given, after which the Duchess distributed the prizes. During their visit the Duke and Duchess accepted from the committee of the Crystal Palace Bible stand copies of the memorial edition of “The Oxford Bible for Teachers,” specially printed at the Oxford University Press for the Sunday-School centenary celebration. The Duke and Duchess have been to the Royal Italian Opera and to the Gaiety Theatre.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with Lord and Lady Edward Pelham Clinton on Monday in Belgrave-square.

The Duchess of Teck visited yesterday week Messrs. Howell and James’s fifth annual exhibition of paintings on china by lady amateurs, of which her Royal Highness is one of the patrons and prize donors. The Duke and Duchess dined at Lord and Lady Aveland’s on Tuesday.

Princess Frederica of Hanover on Saturday distributed in the theatre of the University of London, Burlington-gardens, the annual prizes to the boys and girls composing the choir and day and Sunday schools connected with the Chapel Royal, Savoy, it being the twenty-first anniversary.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia left town last Saturday en route for Darmstadt.

His Excellency Count Karolyi left the Austrian Embassy on Wednesday on a few months’ leave of absence. The Countess and family had previously left for Hungary.

The Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Roxburghe have gone to Norway on a fishing excursion.

The Duchess of Westminster’s intended party to Royalty at Grosvenor House on Thursday did not take place, it having been abandoned in consequence of her Grace’s delicate health.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Marriages are arranged between Captain W. H. Newenham and the Hon. Louisa F. Edwardes, second daughter of the late Lord Kensington; between Mr. Arthur R. Dering, youngest son of Sir Edward C. Dering, Bart., and Miss Beatrice Eyre Ledgard, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eyre Ledgard, of Château Hydra, Algiers, and of Poppleton Hall, Yorkshire; between Mr. Algernon Turner, and Lady Henrietta Stewart, daughter of the late Earl of Galloway; between Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., and Miss Adeline Denison, daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Beckett Denison; between Mr. Mostyn, eldest son of Sir Piers Mostyn, and Miss A. M. Perry, fifth daughter of Mr. Thomas A. Perry, of Biham House, Warwickshire; between Mr. C. Napier Miles, 1st Life Guards, and Miss Emily Spicer; between Mr. Frederick William Fane, son of the late Colonel Fane, of Wormsley, Oxfordshire, and Miss Annie Scott; youngest daughter of Colonel the Hon. C. Graham Scott; between Mr. Edward Southwell Trafford, of Wroxham Hall, Norfolk, and of Honington Hall, Lincolnshire, and the Hon. Elinor Mary Petre, daughter of Lord and Lady Petre; and between Mr. Le Marchant Gosselin, secretary to her Majesty’s Embassy at Rome, and the Hon. Katherine Gerard, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Gerard.

A committee of county gentlemen of Dorset, Lord Eldon and Canon Bingham being amongst the number, have agreed upon a plan for the erection of a county museum and library and school of art at Dorchester, subscriptions amounting to £3000 have been already raised towards the total sum (£6000) that is required. Mr. Robert Williams, of Brichead House, near Dorchester, has presented a suitable site.

A Parliamentary paper was issued last Saturday containing, amongst the correspondence printed, an exhaustive minute of Sir John Strachey on the cause of the errors in the estimates for the war in Afghanistan, and a memorandum by the Financial Secretary to the India Office, showing that the cost of the war is now estimated at £15,000,000, an excess of £9,000,000 over the former estimate.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Earl Granville, his bland suavity unbroken by the secession of a noble Marquis from the Government or the occurrence of an interesting domestic event at home, has preserved the even tenor of his way, now urbanely disarming Lord Stratheden and Campbell when too curious as to Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speeches, and then as diplomatically answering the Earl of Dunraven's inquisitive questions as to the Porte's reception of the Collective Note. The legislative machine, ever more active in the Upper than it is in the Lower House, has ground out a variety of measures, including the Elementary Education Bill.

The Marquis of Lansdowne signified his resignation of the office of Under-Secretary for India yesterday week by taking a seat next the Earl of Derby on the front bench below the gangway.

The Census Bill of 1881 (read a first time on the motion of Viscount Enfield) and Crime in Ireland occupied the attention of their Lordships on Monday. Lord Granmore and Browne returned to the charge on the latter point, and cited a variety of lawless cases, notably the shooting of Mr. Perriek at Ballinrobe, with the view of showing the Government the need of creating an effective body of detectives, and the necessity of calling upon the Constabulary to be more on the alert. Earl Spencer and the Earl of Kimberley, replying to the noble Lord and other peers, lamented the prevalence of crime in Ireland, but hoped that it might prove reassuring that murder and manslaughter had not increased last year in the sister isle.

Ireland also monopolised the greater part of their Lordships' sitting of twenty-five minutes' duration on Tuesday. The Lord Chancellor having introduced a bill to free Lord Byron from the pains and penalties he was liable to for having voted without taking the oath, and a handful of measures having been advanced a stage, Earl Rosse prevailed upon Earl Spencer to grant him a return showing the present number of inmates in Irish workhouses, but could not elicit a return as to the paupers accommodated in the spare buildings.

COMMONS.

The white hat and white waistcoat season must be at its height to enable hon. members to appreciate to the full any Ministerial announcement implying that the loom of the land is at length discerned. There was thus experienced considerable relief on Monday when Mr. Gladstone, replying to the gloomy forebodings of Mr. Cowen and others, protested that "The sound of the month of September was as hateful in his ears as it could possibly be in the ears of any hon. member," and added that he did not see "why the month of August, before its very last week, should not enable them to get through the business before them." A short time before the Prime Minister had stated that the Secret Voting Bill would not be persevered with further than to secure the continuance of vote by ballot; and that the Irish Borough Franchise Bill would be dropped; and the right hon. gentleman obtained priority for Government orders on Wednesdays, and that on Tuesdays orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motion.

Now that economy of time has become an urgent Parliamentary question, attention may be called to the elaborate answers Ministers generally have got into the habit of returning to questions. Mr. Grant Duff is almost the solitary exception to this rule. "Yes, Sir," or "No, Sir," is usually the sum total of the reply of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies. His colleagues, however, whether from an uncontrollable desire to emulate the conscientious prolixity of the Prime Minister, or whether with a view of excelling each other in the elaborateness of their exhaustive and exhausting answers, have accustomed themselves to go through a kind of competitive examination at question-time, thereby directly encouraging the growing evil of putting trifling queries, worthy a local vestry rather than the House of Commons.

Erin's carriage still stops the way. On the 8th inst. the bill for granting compensation for disturbance in Ireland, which has alienated some of the supporters of the Ministry and has not reconciled the irreconcilable Mr. Parnell, met with determined opposition from Mr. Albert Grey, who assailed it in an exceedingly able, if one-sided, speech; but was eventually got into committee by a majority of 56-255 to 199. Mr. Gladstone confessed to Lord Elcho at the close of this long sitting that Lord Lansdowne had resigned. Lord George Hamilton on the following day seized upon the secession of the noble Marquis as a reason for requesting the Government to withdraw the bill. More time was wasted in talk on the measure, with which no progress was made. The Opposition returned to the attack in Committee with renewed vigour on Tuesday. Lord Randolph Churchill made and then withdrew a motion to report progress. Lord George Hamilton, borrowing a leaf from Colonel Burnaby's book, then read a telegram from Donegal stating "the number of ejections from Jan. 1 to June 13 last as 156, and the number of actual evictions eighteen." Opposition cheers greeted these figures, they being deemed an effective answer to Mr. Gladstone's estimate that unless evictions were checked "15,000 persons will be driven from their homes without hope and without remedy during the present year." Lord George Hamilton moved an amendment to the first clause; and in the course of the protracted debate Mr. Gladstone maintained the correctness of his figures, and argued that what happened under the Ulster right custom in Donegal was no criterion at all of what had occurred in counties where the Ulster right did not obtain. In the end, Lord George Hamilton withdrew his amendment. Mr. Gladstone thereafter roused the opposition of Mr. Parnell afresh by accepting Mr. Gibson's amendment limiting the application of the measure to tenancies let at £30 a year or under. An amendment of the right hon. gentleman, introduced to render unnecessary the amendment of the Attorney-General for Ireland, has likewise been much cavilled at. On Wednesday, after considerable discussion, and some wrangling on a point of order, the Committee divided upon an amendment to limit the operation of the bill to tenancies under £15, the number being for the amendment 151, against it 231.

Mr. Roundell yesterday week introduced his resolution declaring it expedient to remove clerical restrictions to any Oxford or Cambridge headship or fellowship; but withdrew it for a twelvemonth at Mr. Gladstone's request.

Some progress was made with the Civil Service Estimates on Monday, when Mr. Adam promised at last that better accommodation should be granted to the representatives of the Press, who have long borne their discomfort uncomplainingly.

It is stated that some of the Jesuits exiled from France intend to settle in Wales. They have leased the Corbet Arms Hotel, Aberdovey, Merionethshire, for twenty-one years. It is announced from Madrid that the French Jesuits have requested permission from the Spanish Government to establish a penitentiary colony in the Island of Fernando Po.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Bend Or difficulty seems no nearer elucidation than it did when we wrote last week. The Duke of Westminster has produced his stud-book before the Stewards of the Jockey Club, and the entries contained in it relative to Bend Or and Tudeaster certainly seem to favour the idea that the former is the son of Clémence and not of Rouge Rose. However, the entire book has been kept so irregularly, and the mistakes in it appear to be so numerous, that, after a long discussion, the Stewards did not feel justified in advising Messrs. Brewer and Blanton that they had good grounds for objecting to the winner of the Derby. These gentlemen have, therefore, no resource left but an appeal a court of law. We rather doubt if the matter will be carried to that length; for, as the entire onus of proof would rest with the plaintiffs, it will easily be understood that their case would not be a very strong one, especially as Sir Henry Hawkins—an honorary member of the Jockey Club—has given an unofficial opinion that the Eaton Hall stud-book would be practically worthless as evidence.

Strangely enough, Bend Or's great rival—Robert the Devil—furnished the sensation of the Newmarket July week. Of course, long odds were freely laid on him for the Midsummer Stakes, in which his only opponents were Merry-go-round, Pride of the Ocean, and Cipolatta. The pace was wretched during the early part of the race; in fact, they only galloped in earnest for about a quarter of a mile, and Cipolatta, getting the first run, managed to keep in front and win by half a length. This unexpected defeat has had little effect on "Robert's" status in the St. Leger quotations. He was conceding 11 lb. to a filly whose Ascot performance proved her to be a good one, and then he was doubtless short of work, while the way in which he succumbed to Apollo in the Craven Meeting shows that he is a colt who requires to be fully wound up to do himself justice. Charibert and Phénix ran a rattling race in the July Cup; and, though the former was in trouble some little distance from home, and was conceding 6 lb. to the speedy Frenchman, yet he eventually won by three parts of a length. After carrying off the Two Thousand, Charibert apparently lost all form, and, last autumn, had descended to the rank of a selling plate, yet he is now the fastest T.Y.C. horse in England.

Bookmakers had a terrible time of it on the Thursday, as favourite after favourite cantered home with the greatest regularity. Tristan proved an exception to the rule in the Chesterfield Stakes, as his penalty seemed to put him quite out of court; and Iroquois, who must be wonderfully improved, gained the easiest of victories. Lord Falkmouth's pair—Lemoxlove and Golden Plover—never looked dangerous; but Volpurgary, who ran a dead-heat with Panique for second place, made a great advance on his previous essays, and really Newmarket air seems to have imparted a little much-needed galloping power to Lord Rosebery's horses. It was quite refreshing to see Mr. Savile win a race of any description, though, early last season, Mare Antony gave promise of doing far better things than winning insignificant welter handicaps; and the easy victory of Edelweiss over three miles and a half impressed many people with the idea that he will prove the best of Mr. Crawford's string in the Goodwood Stakes. The results of the various events on the last day were as adverse to backers as those of the Thursday had been in their favour; but, though several of the fields were large, there was nothing during the day that calls for comment.

The Liverpool July Meeting can hardly be pronounced a success, as a wretched acceptance for the chief handicap has been followed by the elimination of several animals that were considered to be certain starters, and the fields for several of the other races have dwindled down in the same unfortunate manner. The only feature of special interest on Tuesday was the appearance of Teviotdale, who made short work of Lady of the Lake and Emperor Titus in the St. George's Stakes. Fordham, who has now taken a decided lead in the list of winning jockeys, was successful three times during the day. On Wednesday, odds of 9 to 4 were laid on Angelina for the Gerard Stakes; but she seems to be losing her form, and could not give 3 lb. to Eos, a good-looking daughter of Prince Charlie, whose stock can generally go pretty fast. Backers will not soon forget the Liverpool Cup, for, when favourite after favourite had been scratched, and left the way apparently clear for Von der Tann (6 st. 11 lb.), he could not get in the first three, Blackthorn, Lindrick, and Misenus running home in the order named.

The depressed state of the blood-stock market was very perceptible all through the July week sales, and, though two or three exceptional yearlings made long prices, yet the majority went decidedly below their value, and a great many were sent out of the ring without provoking a single bid. Mr. Everett parted with eight of his select team, I Zingaro (630 gs.) being the only one that fetched a very remunerative price. He is by Pellegrino—Miss Lizzie, and is about the first representative of his young sire that has appeared in a sale ring. The Bonehill yearlings, though a wonderfully good lot, were completely sacrificed; and the same may be said of the contingent from Middle Park. Great things had naturally been expected of the half brothers to Blue Gown and Hermit, both by Scottish Chief, but they only realised 550 gs. and 530 gs. respectively, and were both knocked down to Tom Brown, the well-known trainer. The fourteen sold only averaged 180 gs. Mr. Chaplin's team invariably does well, and a duel between Robert Peck and Mr. Grettton ran up a beautiful filly by Hermit—Stray Shot to 1400 gs. before the trainer secured her. Others of the ten also made remunerative prices, and an average of 382 gs. is really grand in these hard times. The proprietors of the Yardley Stud had also no reason to complain; for, though no one would give the reserve price of 2900 gs. for an own brother to Isonomy, yet a colt by Sterling—Siluria (1500 gs.), a colt by Sterling—Thalia (980 gs.), and a colt by Blandford—Gretna (620 gs.), all did well, and the capital average of 315 gs. for thirteen was reached.

The Metropolitan Amateur Regatta, which was brought off on Monday last, seemed to possess few attractions to any but members of the various rowing clubs, and the spectators on the towing-path could almost be counted by tens. The Thames R.C. almost made a clean sweep of the prizes, the members of that club taking the Champion Challenge, the Metropolitan, and the Thames Cups, and the Champion Pairs. There was only a poor entry—as regards quality—for the Senior Sculls, in which W. A. D. Evanson (London R.C.) proved the winner. Lord Lonsborough presented the prizes.

What may be termed the "picnic" aspect of the Eton and Harrow match was treated so fully last week that we need only allude to the "business" portion of the game. In spite of their very dubious victory over Winchester, the Etonians were strong favourites before play began; but they had all the worst of the weather, and, in their second innings, were set the wellnigh hopeless task of making 181 runs on a wicket soddened by rain. In this they failed signally, and, thanks mainly to the fine bowling of Lucas, who, altogether, took

nine wickets for 67 runs, the Harrow team won by 95. No very large scores were made on either side, but we must note that De Paravicini, the Eton captain, got rid of twelve men at an expense of 92 runs. We append the full score:—

HARROW.			
R. G. Ramsay c Newton, b de Paravicini...	28	b de Paravicini	11
A. F. Kemp, b de Paravicini	15	c Curzon, b Throwley	18
P. H. Martineau c de Paravicini, b Bainbridge	...	...	...
J. Dunn c Grenfell, b Bainbridge	21	b de Paravicini	2
M. C. Kemp, b de Paravicini	0	c de Paravicini	15
F. W. Stancomb c and b Bainbridge	9	c and b Bainbridge	14
W. E. Boithe, b Bainbridge	8	not out	8
F. W. Pember c and b de Paravicini	12	b de Paravicini	1
E. W. Hadlow not out	9	b de Paravicini	11
E. G. L. Lucas, b de Paravicini	28	c Onslow, b Bainbridge	49
R. J. M. Neill, c and b Jardine	10	b de Paravicini	9
B 1, 1-b 1, w 1...	3	B 2, w 2	4
Total	149	Total	142
ETON.			
Lord Throwley c M. C. Kemp, b Ramsay	14	b Lucas	0
Lord Curzon, c and b Lucas	9	c M. C. Kemp, b Lucas	11
P. J. de Paravicini, b A. F. Kemp	25	b A. F. Kemp	9
P. St. L. Grenfell c A. F. Kemp, b Ramsay	11	c and b A. F. Kemp	4
A. J. Polhill-Turner, c and b Lucas	1	not out	34
A. Hughes-Onslow, c and b Lucas	24	b A. F. Kemp	6
W. F. Cave, 1 b w, b Lucas	0	c M. C. Kemp, b Ramsay	10
B. Davenport, c Bolitho, b Lucas	1	c Hadlow, b Ramsay	2
H. W. Bainbridge, c A. F. Kemp, b Lucas	5	b Ramsay	1
A. J. Newton, not out	7	c M. C. Kemp, b A. F. Kemp	8
I Jardine, c Ramsay, b Lucas	0	run out	2
B 3, 1-b 1, w 1...	5	...	...
Total	107	Total	68

Notts made a sad exhibition of Middlesex at Lord's on Monday and Tuesday last. Mr. T. S. Pearson (not out, 24 and 24) was the only one of the home team who could do anything against the bowling of Shaw and Morley, the latter of whom took eleven wickets for 81 runs, and the Notts men, for whom Selby (28) made the longest score, won by nine wickets.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CENTENARY.

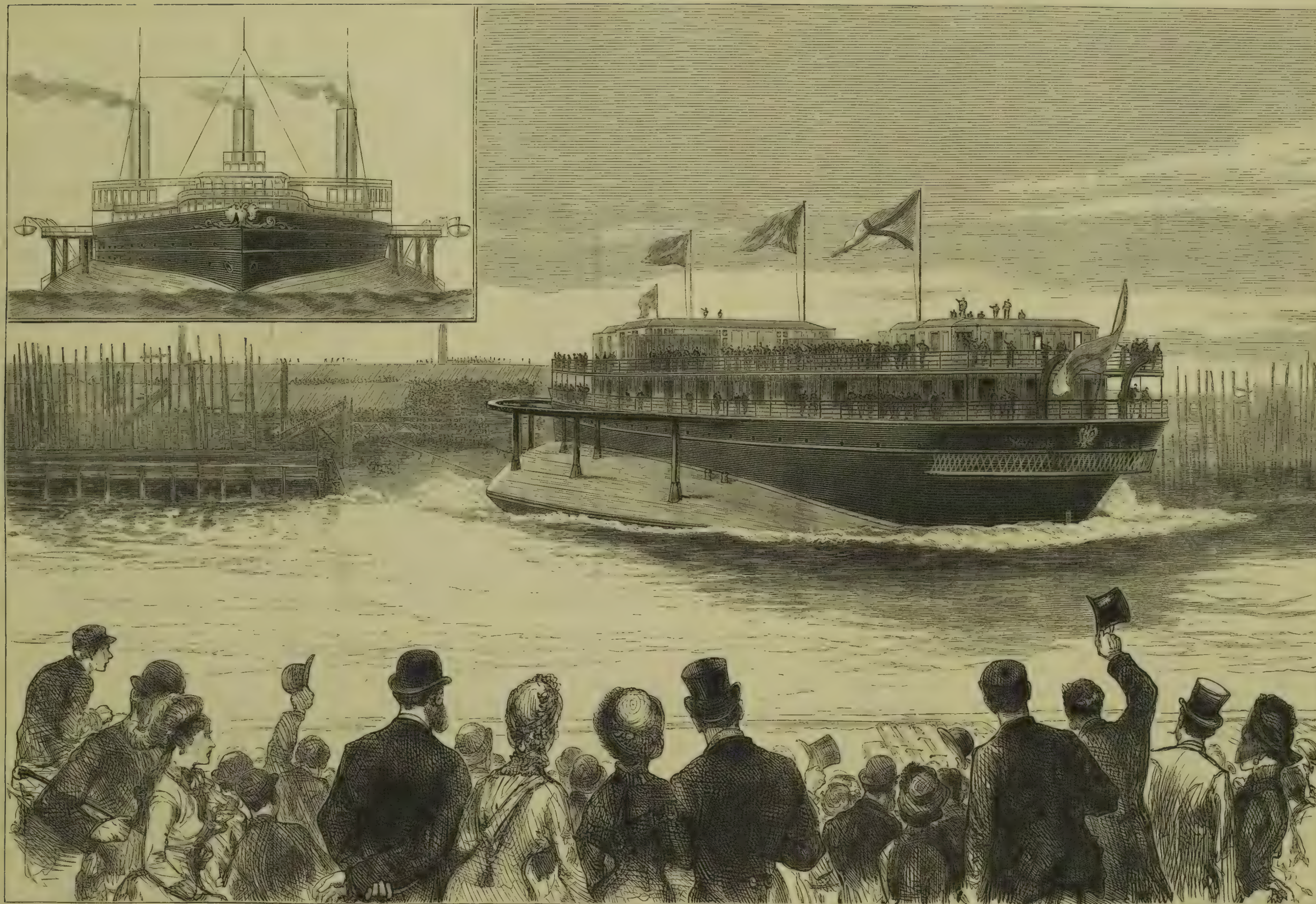
Several meetings were held at Portsmouth last week in celebration of the centenary of the Sunday Schools. The most important took place on Thursday afternoon, when about 13,000 children from nearly all the schools in the town, Episcopalian and Nonconformist, assembled on the military recreation-ground in the presence of a multitude numbering, it was estimated, little short of 50,000. Hymns were sung, prayers and addresses delivered by the Vicars of Portsmouth and Portsea, two Nonconformist ministers and the Mayor taking part in the proceedings. Most of the children wore a centenary medal. On dispersing they were entertained in various ways in their respective school-rooms.—The Nonconformists of Bristol held a grand demonstration in celebration of the Sunday School Centenary on Thursday. Upwards of 18,000 children and teachers took part in a great procession, estimated to be six miles in length.—Sir Charles Reed, M.P., gave an address to the Sunday School children of Leeds, in celebration of the Sunday School centenary. The children belonging to thirty-three Nonconformist places of worship were gathered together, and to each scholar was presented a handsome medal commemorative of the occasion.—Last Saturday the centenary was celebrated in the Pudsey, Stanningley, Fulneck, Parnley, and Rodley districts by a public demonstration.—At Canterbury on Sunday the Sunday School centenary was further celebrated by the attendance of scholars at a special service in the Cathedral. The juvenile congregation, which numbered about 1400, was addressed by the Dean, and hymns suitable to the occasion were sung.—Two great meetings were held in Sheffield on Monday night in connection with the Sheffield celebration of the centenary of Sunday Schools. It was estimated that 6000 officers and teachers, representing all the religious bodies in the town, were present in the two separate halls. The Mayor presided over the principal gathering, and the chief speakers were the Ven. Archdeacon Blunt, Pasteur Cook, and Sir Charles Reed, M.P. There are in Sheffield about 8000 teachers, and more than 50,000 scholars. The meetings were very successful.—At Chester, the United Nonconformist Schools, to the number of 4000 scholars and teachers, commemorated last Monday Raikes's centenary by an imposing demonstration on the Roodee. The children, who carried pretty bouquets of flowers and banners, returned to their schools just in time to avoid a heavy storm.

On Tuesday the celebration of the Sunday School Centenary took place at Hartlepool. There was a procession of Sunday schools to the number of 2000, and an aggregate gathering for tea at the market, followed by assemblies of scholars and friends at the respective schools, weather not allowing an outdoor gathering. At West Hartlepool a conference of ministers and teachers was held, and a paper read on "Sunday Schools and Modern Thought" by the Rev. H. Mann. In the evening a large public meeting was held, and a procession of scholars took place on Wednesday.—About 9000 school children and teachers paraded the streets of Coventry on Tuesday, in celebration of the centenary of Sunday Schools. An interesting feature in the proceedings was the planting by the Mayor of the city of a Raikes centenary tree. The 9000 children subsequently partook of tea, which was provided by public subscription.

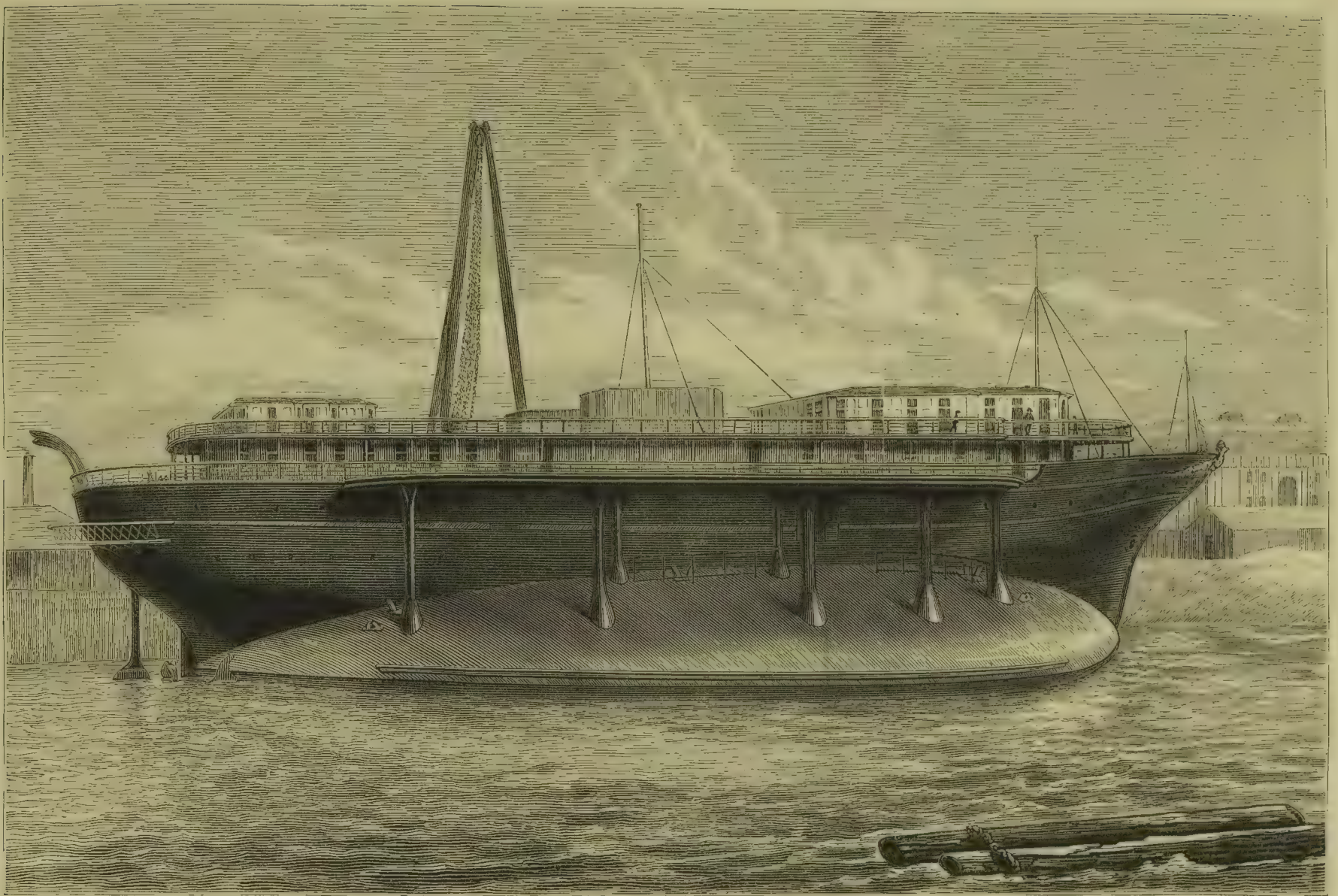
On Tuesday the annual festival of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union was held at the Crystal Palace, when 61,500 visitors passed the turnstiles.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons have passed the preamble of the Bill for the construction of the Inner Circle Completion Railway between Aldgate and Mansion House stations, and have granted powers to enable the two companies to underpin or burrow beneath the houses and streets, giving compensation only in those cases where the basements of the premises are interfered with. The Committee, however, recommend that these powers of burrowing should be cautiously exercised.

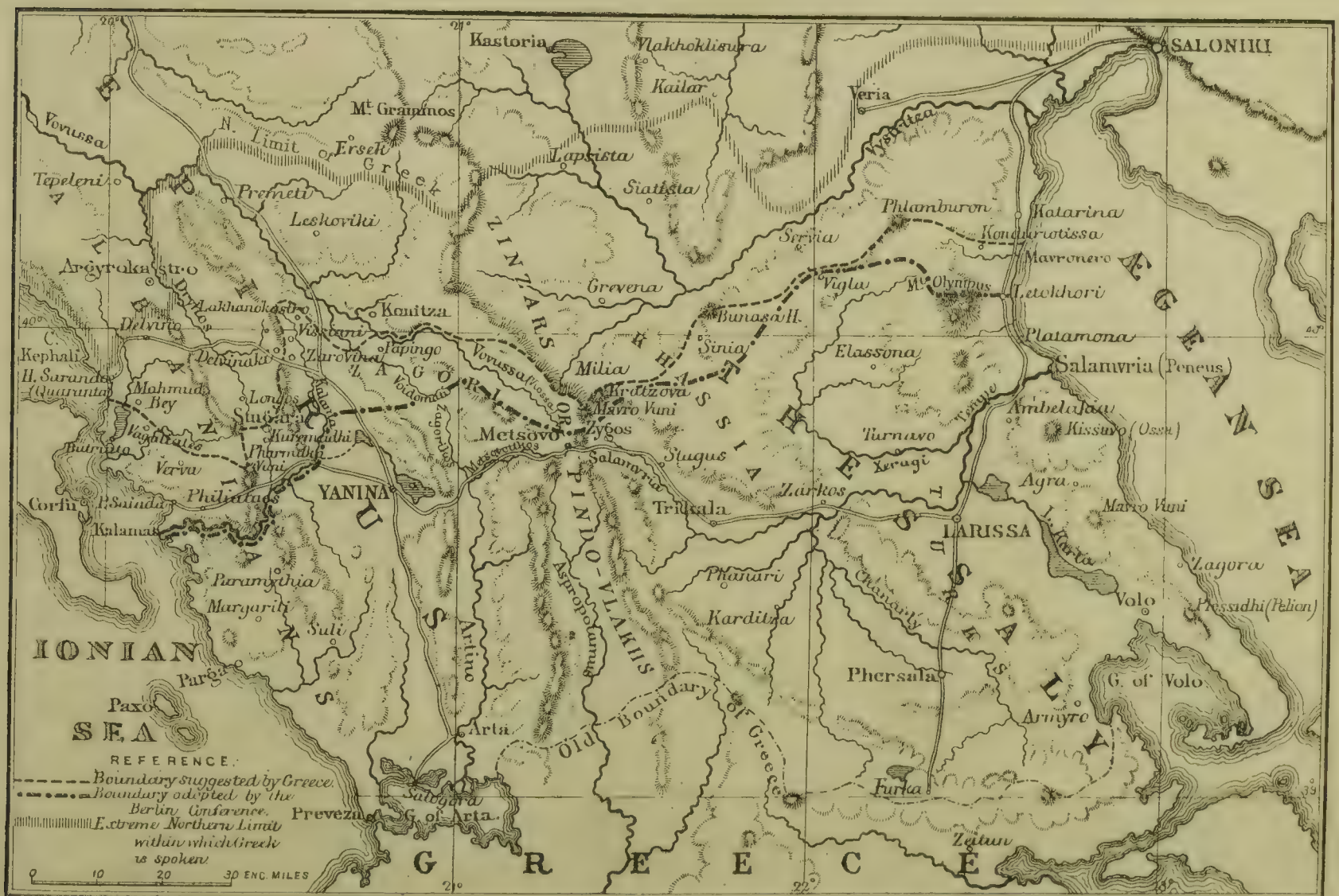
The inquest upon the men killed by the gas explosion in Tottenham-court-road, on the 5th inst., was concluded on Tuesday. The jury found that the accident was caused by a light being applied to a pipe leading to a new main, which contained gas owing to some defect in the valve in Howland street. They recommended that more care should be taken in testing new mains. At a meeting of the St. Pancras Vestry on Monday night, a report was read from the special sub-committee appointed to investigate the effects of the explosion, in which it was stated that the Chartered Gas Company had undertaken, without, however, admitting their legal liability, to make good all damages to the roads, sewers, and other property under the control of the vestry. It was also stated that the company with the same reservation, would make good all injuries to private property.—Early on Tuesday morning a gas explosion similar in character took place at Bilston, near Wolverhampton, but fortunately without such grave consequences. Later in the day a second explosion occurred in which several persons were hurt.



LAUNCH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S YACHT LIVADIA AT GLASGOW.—SEE PAGE 62.



THE LIVADIA, AS SHE LIES IN MESSRS. ELDER'S DOCK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE NEW GREEK FRONTIER: MAP OF EPIRUS AND THESSALY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL STEAM-YACHT.

An extraordinary novelty in shipbuilding was ushered into the world last week at the building yard of Messrs. John Elder and Co., Govan, on the Clyde, just below Glasgow. This was the great new steam-yacht *Livadia*, constructed for the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, to take the place of an Imperial yacht of the same name which was wrecked a year or two since in the Black Sea.

The shape of the *Livadia* is quite unlike any vessel that ever went to sea. Her design was settled after a careful system of trials, conducted by Dr. Tideman, of the Royal Dockyard, Amsterdam, in conjunction with Admiral Popoff, of the Imperial Russian Navy. The plans were approved of by the Grand Duke Constantine, and he was assured by Mr. W. Pearce, who now conducts the whole business of the firm still called Messrs. John Elder and Co., that the vessel could be constructed on the form determined by the Amsterdam experiments, with a speed of at least fourteen knots. He laid the designs before the Czar, and received for them the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. The vessel has been constructed under the supervision of Captain Goulaeff, of the Russian Corps of Naval Architects.

The hull of the vessel is something between oval and rhomboid, or rather in the shape of a turbot; at the widest part the breadth is 133 feet, more than three fifths of the length, which is 235 feet. There is a pointed bow or beak, and an obtusely pointed stern. The depth of the fish-like raft in the centre is 18 feet, and the water-line is only 6 feet above the lowest point. At the stern a small depression, making a draught of 16 feet in all, is made, to give the screws water to work in. There is no freeboard, and stability is given by breadth and weight. There are three keels, one in the centre, the others placed 18 ft. to right and left of the central keel. The bottom has a flat area of 14,500 square feet. At the edges the surface trends out and upwards, all round the ship, toward the water-line. But as soon as the ordinary water-line is reached a change is made in the direction of the curves. The outward slope is succeeded by a slope inwards, which continues till the perpendicular depth of 20 feet has been given to the substructure. It gradually rises to this all round. In the middle of the back of the fish there is a wide flat space of about 15,000 square feet. This supports a floating marine palace, which rises 40 ft. above the water.

The turbot-like lower portion of the vessel is built of steel, with a double bottom, the height of which is not less than 3 ft. 6 in. in the centre. The double bottom is divided into forty water-tight compartments, throughout the flat portion. At the sides it is superseded by the cells formed by running two vertical bulkheads round the ship, subdividing the space between the middle and the outside skin into forty other compartments. These side cells, formed of continuous bulkheads, and covered by the plating of the rounded deck, present a very rigid, continuous, annular structure, which has its lower points tied together by the radial girders, forming the bracket framing of the bottom, and by the heavy beams of the rounded deck, also radial, at the top. Thus the lower portion of the vessel is made strong enough to withstand the roughest seas.

The turbot-like lower part of the vessel contains machinery, coals, and stores of all kinds. The steel superstructure, in its main portion, contains accommodation for the crew forward and the officers aft, while the palace above its deck includes the Imperial apartments and the cabins for the suite.

Around the deck of the main superstructure, outside the palace erected upon this deck, runs a continuous gallery, which is used for stowing anchors, mooring the vessel, hoisting up boats, steam-launches, and a small steam-yacht carried on the davits, supported by bridges projecting outwards. The roof of the palace is carried to the same width as the main superstructure, over the gallery, shading from sun or rain the lower story of the palace, and widening the open promenade above.

The apartments for the Emperor and the suite might compare with those in some palaces on land. Beyond the promenade, on the awning deck, rises a reception saloon, the height of which is 12 ft. In its forward part is a fountain, surrounded by a bed of flowers. The splendid decorative work of this saloon reminds us of the rooms of Louis XVI. at Fontainebleau. The drawing-room is furnished in Crimean-Russian style, while other rooms are of a simple kind of modern English, regard being had to obtain the greatest comfort. Behind the funnels, on the same awning deck, stands another deck-house, including rooms for the Grand Duke Constantine and the captain of the ship.

The *Livadia's* gross burden is 7700 tons, and her displacement with coals on board for five days is 3920 tons, while her tonnage, according to yacht measurement, is no less than 11,600 tons. The vessel has three screw-propellers, driven by three sets of engines, each having three cylinders, the diameters of which are, for the high pressure, 60 in., and for the low pressure 78 in., with a stroke of 3 ft. 3 in. The propellers themselves are of manganese bronze, each 16 ft. in diameter, placed 18 ft. apart, each driven by its own engine. The aggregate indicated horse power is 10,500, and the vessel is expected to make fourteen knots an hour. She will be manned by a crew of 260 men. The yacht will carry three swift steam-launches, two life-boats suspended at the edge of the raft, and other boats—eleven in all. Her construction is an experiment, and great interest has been taken in her by the chief of the Russian navy, the Grand Duke Constantine, eldest brother of the Czar.

We give an illustration of the launch of the *Livadia* on Wednesday week, and one showing the vessel as she afterwards lay in Messrs. Elder's dock. The naming ceremony was gracefully performed by the Duchess of Hamilton, and the launch was witnessed by his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, with Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Ambassador, Prince Shakhovskiy, and a large number of spectators. This vessel has been constructed with a rapidity which proves in a striking manner the extraordinary resources of the builders. Eight months ago the yacht existed only on paper; now it is well advanced, and in a short time will receive its engines. It should be observed that since November last Messrs. Elder and Co. have launched and completed four large steamers for the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, two steamers for the British and African Steam Navigation Company, and three vessels for the British Government.

THE NEW FRONTIER OF GREECE.

A view of Jannina or Yanina, the capital of Epirus, and one of Mount Olympus, to the north of Thessaly, were given in our last week's publication. It was explained that nearly all the territory of those two provinces, Epirus and Thessaly, situated north of the present Greek or Hellenic Kingdom from the Ionian Sea and Gulf of Arta, across to the Ægean or the Gulf of Salonica and Gulf of Volo, have been conceded to Greece, at the expense of the Turkish Empire, by the recent decision of the Berlin Conference.

The Map we now give, including Epirus and Thessaly, is intended to illustrate the discussions upon the new Turko-

Greek boundary. The Berlin Congress of 1878 had vaguely indicated the rivers Kalamas and Salamvria (Peneus), the one tributary to the Ionian, the other to the Ægean Sea, as forming a suitable base for direct negotiations between the two Powers principally concerned. But while Turkey objected to yielding anything, except a small slice of territory on the Gulf of Volo, Greece, encouraged by France, not only claimed the whole of the basins drained by the two rivers referred to in the Berlin instrument, but also several districts lying to the north of those basins.

A thinly-marked line indicates the boundary suggested by Greece in December, 1879. It embraced a territory of 9400 square miles, with a population of 650,000 souls. On geographical grounds, the line suggested by Greece has much to recommend it; but it is to be supposed that the terms of the Berlin Treaty did not admit of its being conceded by the mediating Powers. Greece, however, is to be put in possession of Jannina, which lies within the basin of the Kalamas. Its lake, draining into that river through underground channels, has been allotted to Greece, but not the main road, which connects the capital of Epirus with the coast opposite Corfu. The district of the Zagori, on the Upper Vovussa or Viossa, which has been since 1850 in the enjoyment of autonomous institutions, is cut in twain by the new boundary.

In Thessaly, on the other hand, Greece has obtained nearly all she demanded; and the Valley of Tempe and the lofty ranges of Olympus are to lie within the territory of the Hellenes.

The territories actually ceded to Greece have an area of 8500 square miles, with about 535,000 inhabitants. This is a wonderful accession for a kingdom whose present extent does not exceed 20,000 square miles. Of these 535,000 inhabitants about 47,000, or 88 per cent, are Greek Christians, 60,000 are Mohammedans, and 4000 Jews. The population is not therefore so homogenous as prudent politicians might desire; but, for all practical purposes, there are few unable to converse in Greek.

In Thessaly, the fertile plains extending between Larissa, Pharsala, and Volo are almost wholly in the occupation of Turkish agriculturists. The ranges of the Pindus, which separate Thessaly from Epirus, are inhabited by Zinzars, Kutzo or Pindo Vlakis, a Latin race akin to the Roumanians, and, like them, supposed to be the descendants of Roman legionaries. These Zinzars are not likely to prove troublesome. They are a thrifty people, who readily amalgamate with the Greeks.

In Epirus, though the Greeks are in a majority, there exists a strong Albanian element. The Mohammedan Albanians, not exceeding 15,000 in number, seem to be averse to being severed from their countrymen in the north; but not so the Christian Albanians. None fought more vigorously for Greek independence than the Albanian Suliotes. Greek is universally understood throughout Epirus. According to nationality, there live in the ceded territory about 366,000 Greeks, 80,000 Zinzars, 50,000 Albanians, 45,000 Turks, and 4000 Jews.

Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., has presented £100 to the Research Fund of the Chemical Society.

Conspiracy, with premonitory symptoms of awful deeds to be done, had begun to throw its grim shadow more strongly than heretofore over the pages in the June number of *Sunrise*: by William Black (Sampson Low and Co.); and the story, as regards both the course of true love and the progress of more terrible events, increased in interest and in promise of exciting incidents. The scene was laid partly in Venice; and the city of gondolas, with its labyrinth of gloomy canals, its lapping waters, its bridges and archways, its sombre palaces, and its meetings of secret fraternities or of a secret fraternity, offered opportunities, which of course were not neglected, for some picturesque writing. The figure of Natalushka still dominated the whole; and how far gone, both politically and romantically, was the apparently phlegmatic Brand, might be gathered from the words in which she greeted him at the end of the number: "Brother, I welcome you." But she had not yet presented him with an elegant dagger having a handle of lapis lazuli, though "the Council" had sentenced a Cardinal to death, and somebody will have to do the deed. And in the July number conspiracy and love, hand in hand, still advance, assuming rather more definite shape and more striking colours. A Russian, thirsting for blood, appears from the banks of the Dnieper; and Brand, determined to declare his feelings, writes a letter to Natalushka.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- "BAZAAR" OFFICE:**
Practical Boat Sailing for Amateurs. Illustrated with Numerous Diagrams. By G. Christopher Davies.
Cucumber Culture for Amateurs: including also Melons, Marrows, and Gourds. Illustrated. By W. J. May.
Stock-Keeping for Amateurs. By W. H. Abbott.
CASELL, PETER, AND GALPIN:
Familiar Wild Flowers. Figured and Described by F. Edward Hulme. Second Series. With Forty Coloured Plates.
DULAU AND CO.:
The Thorough Guide to the English Lake District. By M. J. B. Baddeley. With Maps.

NEW MUSIC.

- DUFF AND STEWART:**
Patient Love. Song. By F. E. Weatherly. Music by P. De Fure.
Ruby. Idyl for the Piano. By Carl Hauke.
Lock of Golden Hair. Song. Words and Music by G. F. Kendall.
Rosa Bianca. Valse. By Guglielmo Lardelli.
Rimprovero. Canzone. Song by Signor Cotogni. Composed by G. Tartaglione.
My Darling's Name. Song. By Madame L. Diana Ferri. Composed by Nicola Ferri.
Golden Grain. Song. By Robert Barber. Music by H. A. Muscat.
RUDALL, CARTE, AND CO.:
The Flute-Player's Journal. First Series. Arranged for the Flute and Piano-forte. No. 27, Vol. 3. Cantabile and Allegretto. J. W. Harrington.
Amateur Flute-Player's Journal. Second Series. Arranged for the Flute and Piano-forte. No. 23, Vol. 3. Jenny Jones. By J. Harrington Young.
STANLEY LUCAS AND CO.:
Le Navire. Sarabande. By A. C. Swinburne. Music by L. S. Benson.
Lorna Doone Valse. By M. Ball.
- MACHILLAN:**
The Works of Charles Kingsley. Vol. XVIII.: Sanitary and Social Lectures and Essays.
MOXON, SAUNDERS, AND CO.:
Love in Cyprus; or, The Fortunes of an Unfortunate Man. A Novel (Never before published). By Mark Chorlton.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS:
Oxford Bible for Teachers. Memorial Edition. With Notes Analytical, Chronological, &c., Index, Concordance, Dictionary of Proper Names, and Maps, and a Compendium of Scripture Natural History.
SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.:
James Outram. A Biography. By Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid. With Illustrations. 2 vols.
- BARCAROLLE.** For the Pianoforte. By Heinrich Mueller.
Now was I Wrong? Song. By Charles Rowe. Music by Louis Engel.
A Face in the Crowd. Song. By Mrs. Pantan. Music by Louis Engel.
The Stars are with the Voyager. Song. By Thomas Hood. Music by Frank H. Simms.
I Think on Thee. Song. With Violin or Violoncello Obligato. By Thomas K. Hervey. Music by Frank H. Simms.
I Prithce send me back my Heart. Canzone. By Sir John Suckling. 1613-1614. Music by Maude Valerie White.
METZLER AND CO.:
The King's Jester. By Edward Oxenford. Music by Alfred Cellier.
O Love that's True. Song by Louisa Gray. Music by Alfred Cellier.
The Little Spanish Man. Humorous Ballad. By Frank Desprez.
Jessie. Song. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Music by Frederic H. Cowen.
Nydia. "The Blind Flower Girl." Romance for the Pianoforte. By Henry W. Goodban.
Only You and I. Serenade. By Frank Desprez.

HOME NEWS.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of a Baronetcy on the Knight of Kerry, Mr. Fitzgerald.

Lord Houghton on Monday opened a new and handsome market-hall at Castleford, Yorkshire.

Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, M.P., has declined to continue in the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin during the ensuing year.

A little girl, aged five, died last Saturday from poisoning, caused by eating some buttercups which she gathered in Newsham Park, Liverpool.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., has been elected Treasurer of University College, London, in place of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., who has resigned.

Lord Reay has consented to accept the presidency of the Social Science Association at the Congress to be held in Edinburgh in October.

The forty-sixth High Court meeting of the Ancient Order of Foresters will be held at the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, during the first week of August.

The tenants of the Duke of Rutland, and those of the late Mr. Dunn-Gardner, of Fordham Abbey, have received a reduction of 10 per cent on rent due at Lady Day.

Mr. Francis Willis Taylor, of the local Chancery Bar, has been appointed Registrar of the Lancashire Court of Chancery, Liverpool division.

The Holiday Belgravia Number, just issued, contains pleasantly-written tales and verses by Percy Fitzgerald, Marian Hepworth Dixon, F. Boyle, James Payne, Dutton Cook, B. M. Ranking, and other authors of note.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, accompanied by Colonel Bray and the Hon. C. Byng, inspected the troops at Dorchester on Monday. The field movements, Prince Edward said, were satisfactorily executed.

There have been severe thunderstorms throughout the past week, especially in the north of England. On Tuesday a thunderstorm of great violence burst over Manchester, resulting in loss of life and destruction of property.

There will be an evening fête in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society next Wednesday at eight. The bands of the 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards (Blues) will perform, and the gardens will be illuminated.

One of the largest rose shows ever held was opened last Saturday in the great hall of the Alexandra Palace, and continued open up to Friday evening this week. The number of cut blooms exceeded sixteen thousand; and as they went off daily their places were taken by fresh supplies.

Damages, laid at £1000, were claimed in an action for breach of promise of marriage at the Oxford Assizes, the plaintiff being the daughter of a farmer, and the defendant a farmer of Finstock. The jury awarded £400 damages, but the Judge stayed execution.

The Trustees of the British Museum received a deputation from the Sunday Society last Saturday, in favour of opening the British Museum on Sunday. Earl Sydney, in reply to the deputation, said the Trustees could not grant their request without referring the matter to the Treasury.

The *Birmingham Gazette* says that Mr. Councillor Richard Tangey is the gentleman who has bought Mr. John Bragg's collection of Wedgwood ware for presentation to the Corporation Art Gallery. This gift follows upon the offer of £10,000 made by this firm towards the formation of an Art Gallery.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the first week in July was 83,219, of whom 46,163 were in workhouses, and 37,056 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 860, of whom 633 were men, 156 women, and 23 children under sixteen.

A Bluebook recently issued shows that the estimated number of children of school age in Scotland in 1878 was 645,076, whilst the number of school places was 685,098, or 40,022 places more than there were children. The number of public schools was 2503; of non-public State aided schools, 605; of efficient elementary schools, 508; and of higher-class public schools, 17.

A mass meeting of the agricultural labourers of Kent and Sussex was held on Monday in the recreation grounds, Chatham. Upwards of 30,000 adults and children, with thirty brass bands, were present. Mr. Burt, M.P., and Mr. Broadhurst M.P., gave political addresses, and resolutions asking Parliament to pass a County Franchise Bill were carried by acclamation.

The fourteenth annual flower show in connection with the Society for Promoting Window Gardening amongst the working classes in the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, was held on the 8th inst., by permission of Dean Stanley, in the college garden, Great College-street. There was a large attendance, and amongst those present were Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Thomas Gladstone, Dean Stanley, and Lady Frances Bailey.

On Tuesday afternoon the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley presented the prizes to the successful pupils of the London School of Medicine for Women. Mr. A. T. Norton, Dean of the schools, made a statement which showed that the institution had progressed satisfactorily during the past year. Amongst those awarded prizes was Miss Kenealy, daughter of the late Dr. Kenealy, who took the first prize in forensic medicine, first prize in midwifery, and a certificate in pathology.

There were 2510 births and 1326 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 136, whereas the deaths were 81 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 4 from smallpox, 37 from measles, 62 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 30 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 93 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 251 deaths were referred, against 189 and 227 in the two preceding weeks. These 251 deaths were 49 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3136 births and 1530 deaths were registered.

The celebration of the granting of the charter of Victoria University began on Tuesday evening in Manchester, when a soirée was held at Owens College. It was given by the Court of Governors and the Senate, and the guests were invited to meet the Duke of Devonshire, the Chancellor, and the members of the University Court. Most of the 2000 invitations sent out were accepted. The whole college was open to visitors and a collection of scientific and other objects and pictures was on view. At noon on Wednesday the first meeting of the University Court was held in Owens College, the Duke of Devonshire presiding. In the afternoon the Mayor presented on behalf of the Corporation a congratulatory address to the members of the Court. Afterwards the Mayor entertained some 340 guests at a banquet in the Townhall.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The programme of the festivities which are to be held this summer to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Belgium has been published. The whole celebration will occupy nearly two months, and the following is the list of events:—

At Brussels, July 18, military fête, review of the civic guard and the army; 20th, national rifle meeting; 21st, inauguration of the monument to King Leopold I.; 22nd, horticultural exhibition; 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, musical festival; 23rd to 26th, Botanical and Horticultural Congress.

At Namur, July 25, international regatta on the Meuse.

At Brussels, Aug. 1, inauguration of the Palace of Fine Arts and opening of the Historical Exhibition of Belgian Art; 2nd to 7th, Congress for the Study of Questions relating to Alcoholism; 8th and 9th, competition in *chant d'ensemble*.

At Namur, Aug. 8, night fête in the Parc de la Plante.

At Ghent, Aug. 15, opening of the Fine-Art Exhibition.

At Brussels, Aug. 12 to 16, Belgian Literary Congress; 15th, horse-races; 16th, patriotic fête and illuminations and fireworks; 17th, gymnastic and artistic fêtes; 18th, *Cavalcade*, concert and illuminations in the Grand Place; 19th, popular fêtes and horse-races.

At Antwerp, Aug. 21, reception of Belgian and foreign civic guards, inauguration of new rifle-shooting *établissement* and international competition, performance of a grand jubilee cantata by P. Benoit, grand military retreat; 22nd, international festival of *harmonies et de fanfares*; 23rd, inauguration of new maritime *établissements*, international regatta on the Scheldt, and illuminations; 24th, grand nocturnal Venetian fête on the Scheldt, with fireworks; 25th, horse-races.

At Brussels, Aug. 22, Belgian Congress on Intermediate Education; 23rd to 29th, International Congress on Education; 29th, Medical Congress; Sept. 2 to 5, Belgian Congress on Primary Education.

At Namur, Aug. 29, musical fête at the theatre; Sept. 5,

international festival of *harmonies, fanfares et chant d'ensemble*; 12th, grand Venetian fête on the Meuse.

There is to be, in addition, a national exhibition at Brussels of industry, horticulture, agriculture, and ancient artistic industries, and this will remain open till Oct. 15.

The grant made by the Canadian Government towards the alleviation of Irish distress, which is being devoted towards permanently ameliorating the condition of the Irish fishermen, has been allocated to the extent of £18,671—viz., for fishing material, £8110; for piers, £10,341; and for boat-slips, £220.

Mr. F. A. Inderwick, Q.C., M.P., presented the prizes last Saturday to the successful candidates at the Cambridge Local Examination lately held at the Hastings centre. It was, in his opinion, in consequence of the feeling which was brought about by these examinations that Mr. Forster was enabled to bring forward his scheme for the education of the poor classes.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, and CO.'S
NEW LIST.

Now ready, price 1s., Part IV. of
SUNRISE; A Story of these Times. By
WILLIAM BLACK.

Now ready, small post 8vo, cloth extra, 4s. 6d.
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PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT AWFUL VICAR."

No. IX.—THE FAVOURITE DAUGHTER.

Colonel Morton was an Indian soldier who had attained some distinction. He was a Companion of the Bath; and although honours are sometimes bestowed in the neighbourhood of Courts on small pretence or upon none, our Indian officers who win the ribbon are perhaps among the most meritorious body of men in the world. And if to be brave and kindly, loyal and true, are qualities which merit the recognition of authority, the Colonel deserved the reward he had received, and more. He had married early in life and had several children, which had perhaps given a manly gravity to his character when other young Captains of his age were over busy with brandy-pawnee and games of hazard. Certain it is that his home was cited as one of the pleasantest and best-kept houses in Madras, when first his wife sickened, then his children. The climate of India was not so well understood at that time as it is now; and Mrs. Morton was ordered home by the local physician most experienced in such cases. "You will never rear a family here," remarked the Doctor, who was frequently consulted in such emergencies; "the climate is unfavourable to the health and vigour of the English race in the second generation. Native air is the only remedy known to science, and it must be taken as soon as the mischief begins. I had to send my wife home last year; the best advice I can give you is to follow my example."

So Mrs. Morton, after some struggles with her love and pride, had to leave her husband, as other ladies have done before and since, with a sore heart. But there was no help for it; the brave and loving woman remained at her post, and smiled at her own danger, so that she could stay by his side who was more than life to her. Then nature gave way, and broke down utterly. She and her children were pale and thin as phantoms when they stepped on board the great ship, which was flying the blue-peter, accompanied by the sad-faced Major of Cavalry in undress uniform. He watched them with straining eyes, as they stood on deck waving scarf and kerchief to him, and the big steamer went out to sea. They had taken his heart away with them.

Mrs. Morton settled on the pleasant coast of Hampshire; partly to be in the neighbourhood of some rich kinsfolk from whom she had expectancies; and partly because her wifely fancy made her think that she was nearer him, so long as she remained by the sea and ready to return should he recall her, or did one whisper reach her that she was needed near him.

It was long before she rallied, and the roses came back to the sweet English faces of her little ones. Her husband could not afford to throw up his commission, which had cost him half his fortune; he could not go on half pay either with any prudence, or ask for leave while there was war on the frontier, and his regiment was ordered on active duty. So the honest gentleman served out the usual term of service, got his Colonelcy in due course, and was handsomely dealt with by John Company—a kinder master, it is said, than his successor.

When the Colonel arrived at Southampton, however, with all his honours thick upon him, he was a good deal altered. His stalwart military figure had not run into bulk, and had the same gallant cavalier look as when he rode with Havelock and Beatson on his first campaigns. But his hair,



THE FAVOURITE DAUGHTER.



"Mrs. Morton stole in upon the pair one afternoon, and surprised the Colonel on one knee behind a screen in the library, teaching his pupil the noble art of self-defence."

which had been black, was now of iron grey; his comely face had grown more stern, and his voice had the metallic ring in it of one accustomed to command. In truth, the Colonel was forty-six and looked fifty. Hard service and rough diet had done their work upon him. Barrack life is not all rose-colour.

About a year after Mrs. Morton had welcomed her husband to the Hampshire home she had made around her, another daughter was born to them. She was born at daybreak on a May morning, and the happy father, who was not wanting in poetic instinct, at once gave her the name of Aurora.

She was a frail, delicate child, with wondering blue eyes, and a transparent complexion faintly warmed by auburn hair, of the rich golden tint which looked as though a sunbeam played amongst its silken curls. Her fragile life appeared to hang upon a thread for years, and it was a touching sight to see the hard old soldier of a hundred battle-fields watching the feeble gambols of his little girl and rocking her to sleep in his strong arms when she tired, which was very soon. He could hardly bear to be apart from her, and carried her about at his saddle-bow when he rode along the Hampshire lanes. He had her beside him playing on a carpet when he fished for trout. He took her into the fields where his hay was making. He went gardening and boating on his lake with her. He was never tired of her pretty prattle, and by-and-by they began to romp together. The child's limbs developed into plumpness and vigour, till by the time she was ten years old she had become a wild, beautiful hoyden, full of high spirits and wilfulness. She could ride, she could sing, she could dance, and was ready for all kinds of fun and frolic. At twelve she could have commanded a troop of horse, and knew more of military tactics from the Colonel's talk than many a promising boy at Sandhurst. But her grand climax was reached when Mrs. Morton, suspecting with a woman's intuition that they were too quiet to be up to much good, stole in upon the pair one afternoon and surprised the Colonel on one knee behind a screen in the library teaching his pupil the noble art of self-defence. She had hit out, too, so straight from the shoulder that his face resembled the family plum dumpling which had been served for tiffin.

That night Mrs. Morton gave her husband a curtain lecture, and, after nearly choking him with kisses and laughter, formally took her daughter's education out of his hands. These good people were all of soldierly tastes, and loved pluck and spirit even in women. Mrs. Morton had allowed drill and fencing, and the broad-sword exercise, which might be good for the chest. She had looked on from her summer-house while the Colonel showed Aurora the proper management of the lance on charging infantry, and had smiled as Missy spitted poppy-heads in the hedges round the paddock with unerring precision. But when it came to boxing-lessons, she thought that even an officer's wife might be excused for being of opinion that physical development in this direction had gone far enough.

Aurora was then about the age when a girl begins to grow shy, and clings closer to her mother; so she became a prim and praiseworthy little Miss for several years, making progress in feminine ethics and deportment in a demure, docile way that was quite refreshing. The young witch had an inborn faculty of charming. All she did had a natural grace and winsomeness. She showed as great a taste for the accomplishments of young ladies as she had done for those of a different sort. She learned to dance, paint in water colour, to make cheeses before illustrious visitors, and to wield all the bright armoury of youth and loveliness as quickly and well as she had learned to ride and handle a hair-trigger; and though she would often say, "Mamma, I ought to have been my brother," she was a dainty young beauty indeed at seventeen. She possessed especially a remarkable talent for singing. There was an untaught melody in her voice which was almost amazing in an English girl. Her songs and her sweet, pretty whims and ways were enough to charm the heart of a cynic, and there was not a manor-house within twenty miles of Freshfields where she was not welcome as healthy weather.

In her own home she was light, she was joy. She gladdened the whole house—and ruled it. She kept her father's accounts and her mother's keys, being a shrewd little lady into the bargain; a soldier's daughter, who knew the fitness of things, also the price of them. Her brothers and sisters had married and gone out into the world, so that when the Colonel came home from India they were almost strangers to him; but Aurora had never been separated from him a day since her birth. She knew all the family affairs and interests and shortcomings from day to day. She knew of brother Tom's private allowance from his mother to pay off his Oxford debts, and of sister Mary's quarrel with sister Jane, and how it had to be kept secret from Aunt Hester for fear she should alter her will. There was also something about Jack, who was in the Navy, which she only knew herself; and, indeed, she was the most experienced person in the household, having much sound counsel in her, and might have seemed to a fanciful imagination, encircled in that sterling home love, like a fair jewel in a golden casket.

Her father's early training had taught her many of the plain truths of life. She could converse far better, and more reasonably as well, upon a greater variety of topics, than most young women. To her father she was what neither man nor woman could be but herself. She was his friend and yet his child, which is the tenderest of all connections that bind together human hearts. She knew all the strength and weaknesses of his character, which was by no means perfect. She governed but she obeyed him, and his unspoken wish was law to her proud and generous heart. He had accustomed her to military obedience of orders, and she would march off anywhere and everywhere at the word of command with amusing docility; for there was one thing which the Colonel could not bear, and that was opposition to his will. In the midst of her most wayward humours, and when she felt elate with all the royalty of her womanhood, she would not have angered him for the world. Perhaps part of the honeyed secret of the sympathy between them was that she had a true hero worship for the old soldier, and fought his campaigns over and over again with him with as much pleasure as he did. She knew how he had been mentioned in gazettes and despatches, and would tell with glistening eyes and bated breath the gallant story of how he had led a forlorn hope which saved a great city and won for him the Victoria Cross. Her language glowed with a poetry all her own when she spoke of her father's worth and courage. She treasured up his clasps and medals as of great price; his sword and sabretache were sacred in her eyes. As they talked together of sieges and of battles, of deeds of daring and of victory, she looked indeed the fairest vision that could smile on valour when its task was done.

Neither father nor mother could make up their minds to marry her, for they knew no one worthy of her hand; and her own heart never spoke, save in merry jests among the bumpkin squires of the county. Lord Mallowfield had sidled up to her at a wonderful ball she attended at Cowes; Mr. Dewdney, who owned the next parish, had been seen mooning about the lanes every time she rode out. But his Lordship was a robust widower who could only talk intelligibly of shorthorns; and Mr. Dewdney had a head of hair which seemed to be on fire.

The Honourable and Reverend Mr. Mincyn Capre spoke, indeed, pleasantly enough of ecclesiastical architecture, having recently travelled over the grand old cities of Flanders, when he was appointed to a benefice within dining distance of the the Mortons. But he carried the practice of intoning into private life; and Miss Aurora, after trying some of her favourite canticles with him, unaccountably arrived at the conclusion that his intellectual standard was not high. This opinion was unquestionably erroneous, because the honourable and reverend gentleman, who must have known himself better than she could have known him, regarded his own mental stature with exceeding complacency; but she could not alter it. So things went on. One was dismissed with a smile, another with a sigh; but the girl made no choice till she was more than five-and-twenty, when her mother began to look grave. "Pooh, pooh," growled the Colonel, when his wife broached the subject; "'Queenie' can marry half England when she pleases." He would never allow treason to be spoken against his darling; and, indeed, he was constantly dodged about the covert side on hunting days by Aurora's admirers, who only waited a word of encouragement to declare themselves. Mrs. Morton was silenced, but not convinced, and she next spoke to the young lady herself; but her daughter only blushed a little, and declared that her home was too nice to run away from it.

"Humph," said her mother, drily.

About this time Miss Morton, who had been reading a great deal concerning artistic furniture, imbibed a taste for house decoration, and nothing would serve her but that the ceiling of her own room should be painted with an elaborate device of her own imagining. Her design was appropriate and well chosen, but far too complicated for any of the local workmen, so the Colonel wrote to one of the great firms in London to send down a special artist.

A few days afterwards there arrived a young artisan with the appearance of an Italian gentleman and the manners of good society. He spoke with a foreign accent, but he also spoke perfectly good English, and he was introduced to the Colonel as the most expert decorator known in the business. When the awkwardness of having so smart a labourer about the house had a little worn off, he was supplied with the necessary materials for his task, and then, day after day, might be seen lying on a sort of cradle he had made with ropes to a scaffolding set up in Miss Morton's private room. She had fully explained her plan to him, and she saw with delight that he was working it out with a brilliancy and elegance such as she had hardly dared to expect. Whenever she looked at his work as it went on she felt a new surprise and enchantment.

His name was Carmelo Williams, he said, for his mother only was Italian; and he was not offensively garrulous or obtrusive in any way. But he had dark lustrous eyes, and a soft caressing voice, which gave extraordinary expression and even pathos to his language. When he was alone he sang; sang with the marvellous melody which comes only of inborn genius.

Aurora listened, at first timidly and furtively, then entranced; then, Heaven knows, perhaps magnetised. It was beautiful summer weather. The rose and the lilac were ablossom and ablow, the scent of the lush woodbine came with an intoxicating odour through the windows, and those wondrous songs of the young painter made the air alive with music.

She fled with him before his task was over, and they were married. Married in Scotland, at a border village; and when the wilful thing was done the girl found, on her return to the inn where they had halted, a newspaper which told of her father's sudden and dangerous illness. The Colonel's anguish had, indeed, been terrible; and when he knew exactly what had happened he had fallen down as a stricken stag might do, and now hovered between life and death.

"I must go home at once," said the girl to her newly-made husband; and there was a decided ring in her voice which admitted of no dispute. "You must remain here, Sir, till I send for you or come to you."

The painter had no time to gasp out his astonishment, for before he could protest she was gone; and, taking the first train, she never stopped in her journey till she knelt in her bridal dress, all disarranged, at her father's feet.

He had rallied partly; and he, with her mother, sat hand in hand, their faces very pale and wan. A big tear from the old soldier's eyes fell upon her forehead like molten fire.

"O papa! papa! she cried, in a very ecstasy of grief, "I am come home. I will never leave it again. *I have married him because I knew he would never dare to contradict you!*"

The annual meeting of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain took place on the 8th inst., under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street. The annual address was delivered by Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., on Some Preventible Causes of Impurity in London Air. In the evening the anniversary dinner of the institute took place, Dr. B. W. Richardson in the chair.

The final arrangements for the Welsh National Eisteddfod, to be held at Carnarvon in the ensuing month, are being made. The gathering will be held in the Pavilion, a large permanent structure of glass and iron, capable of holding 7000 people. The bardic oak chair, a silver crown, and money prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors in the bardic and literary tournament. Silver medals, on which a sketch of Carnarvon Castle will be a prominent feature, will also be given in some instances. Sir Llewelyn Turner has granted the use of the castle, in which to hold Gorsedd. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., has consented to accept the presidency of one of the morning meetings. Major Cornwallis West, Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire, has also consented to attend in a similar capacity. The Mayor of the town, Mr. Lewis Lewis, has given permission to the Cymrodorion Society to hold meetings in the Guildhall on the four days of the Eisteddfod, when Mr. Lewis Morris, M.A., author of the "Epic of Hades," will preside.

The fifth annual distribution of prizes to the pupil teachers of Westminster took place last Saturday at the Grosvenor Hall. The chair was occupied by Lord Hatherley. The report, which was read by Mr. W. H. Baker, showed that during the year the ordinary examinations had been held quarterly, fifty-seven males and 167 females having submitted themselves to the tests. Seventeen had been examined for prizes for Latin and French offered by Mr. Matthew Arnold, one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools; but the prize for domestic economy had not been awarded. By the kindness of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, nineteen prizes had been given for needlework, as well as rewards for proficiency in religious knowledge. Her Ladyship had also invited the teachers to Holly Lodge; but the inclement weather preventing the visit, she provided them with a day's outing at the Alexandra Palace. In the unavoidable absence of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Mrs. W. H. Smith presented the prizes to the successful competitors; and resolutions were subsequently passed recommending the scheme of the association to the consideration of the friends of education.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

A few comments should, it seems to us, be made in the public interest on the return (which we summarised last week) that has been made to the House of Lords of the resolutions passed by the trustees of the National Gallery on the question of keeping the Gallery open throughout the year and the admission of the public on "students' days." As might be expected, the trustees and director recommend that the system of closing the Gallery for several weeks in the autumn should be abandoned or greatly modified. This autumnal closing of the Gallery precisely when many persons residing in the provinces can only visit the metropolis, and when the main stream of Americans travelling to the Continent pass through London, was entirely indefensible; and one may wonder that, since the trustees have the power to take the initiative, this reform was not effected long since. Generally it may be observed that, considering merely what an enormous sum has been expended in providing the national collection, it is obviously false economy not to render the collection as widely and uninterruptedly available as possible. It is not to be supposed that the vote of a small increase of the annual grant, if this be necessary in order to provide a larger staff of assistants, would not be readily forthcoming. The Director, Mr. Burton, in the remarks he has added to the return, says he does not believe that any beneficial result would attend an extension of the hours of admission in summer. We submit, however, that there is a large number of professional and other persons engaged during the day in London who could only visit the gallery in the late afternoon or early morning.

The admission of the public on students' days might, the trustees object, be attended with injury to the collection, and would cause great inconvenience to the students. The director further observes that one of the two main objects in the formation of the National Gallery was to afford to professional students of painting a direct means of study and improvement. He says that the students need quiet for their work; that there would be a risk of accident to the pictures if the public were moving about among easels and other painting apparatus; that in foreign galleries there are neither so many students nor so many visitors as in our National Gallery; and that, as a matter of fact, the public would gain but little, as visitors to foreign galleries know, by being admitted when many pictures must necessarily be hidden from them by the easels. The students' days are utilised, too, for work which must be done by daylight, such as freeing the pictures from dust, &c., which could not be properly done with visitors present. For these and other reasons he strongly deprecates any change in regard to the reserved days. We cannot, however, but regret the Conservative spirit manifested by the trustees and director. Their nervous fears are surely needless, for the objections raised seem to us almost wholly imaginary, even in respect to the present arrangements as regards the students. At all events, any inconvenient influx of visitors might be easily regulated, if necessary—though we do not apprehend that it would be necessary—by making a small charge for admission on students' days, for this is proved to be perfectly effectual at the South Kensington Galleries. In the Louvre, as many copyists may be seen about a given picture as in our National Gallery on students' days, and we have never heard (although we have had frequent opportunities for doing so, if such were the fact) of any damage to a picture in the Louvre being made by a student's easel or otherwise. In regard to the public, probably not one picture in half a dozen, taking the whole collection, would be hidden from the visitor by the students' easels in Trafalgar-square. The objection that the dust could not be properly removed from the pictures if visitors were present is to us incomprehensible. The few men who leisurely rub over the canvases with silk handkerchiefs could perform their operations behind the rails as well under the gaze of visitors as of students.

But we have been assuming the desirability of always admitting as many students as hitherto. If, however, the number were limited to those really prepared and qualified for copying the old foreign and deceased British masters—if a proper test of efficiency were applied—the difficulty as regards the admission of the public would disappear. Knowing as we do the kind of students that form the great majority of those frequenting Trafalgar-square—how very few are sufficiently advanced to derive a profit by their monopoly of the gallery they could not gain elsewhere, and how worthless are most of the copies there made—we think that the interests of the public at large, which includes the great body of outside students, should not for one moment be set aside in consideration for a generally undeservedly privileged body. The really eligible students may be divided into two classes. First, the professional copyists, useful persons enough, but very small in number, who would welcome the visitor, seeing that he might occasionally prove a customer, as in Continental galleries. Secondly, the advanced artists desirous of finishing their style in execution in colour or what not from the great models of old—certainly a still smaller section of the whole. At present the only appreciable crowding at Trafalgar-square occurs in the old and generally small rooms containing works of deceased British artists; but nearly all the students here might be relegated to South Kensington or a hundred other places where they could work with equal advantage to themselves. The large majority of the remaining students are, as already intimated, mere tyros who are learning to apply paint to canvas; and that the public should be excluded nearly half the year for the benefit of such appears to us neither right nor expedient.

At the annual meeting of the Council of the Royal School of Mines the prizes and associateships were awarded as follows:—The Edward Forbes Medal and prize of books to H. M. Platnauer; the De la Beche Medal to John Greene; the Murchison Medal and prize of books to H. M. Platnauer. Associates—Mining and Metallurgical Divisions: E. B. Lindon, P. W. Stuart Menteth, Ralph Scott; Mining Division: John Greene, B. Mott, H. E. Tredcroft; Metallurgical Division: R. S. Benson, J. J. Beringer, D. B. Bird, H. S. Cotton, W. Cross, W. L. Grant, G. S. Grundy, C. H. Higgins, B. M'Neill, T. H. Reeks, James Taylor. Geological Division: H. H. Hoffer, H. M. Platnauer.

The annual speeches and distribution of prizes at the Malvern College took place on the 7th inst. The meeting was one of unusual interest, as Mr. Faber, who has presided over the institution since its foundation, in 1865, is resigning his post. The proceedings were opened by a speech from Mr. Faber recapitulating the chief events in the history of the college, and showing how steadily it had grown. The speeches followed, and then Mr. Faber introduced the Rev. C. D. Cruttwell, Fellow and late Tutor of Merton College, Oxford, and late Head Master of St. Andrew's College, Bradford, as his successor. Next day there was a presentation to Mr. Faber, in the Great School, of two candelabra, weighing about 360 oz.; and the Rev. Dean, a colleague of Mr. Faber's from the school's foundation, was deputed by the old and present boys and the body of the masters to offer it on their behalf.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

After a most animated discussion in the Chamber on Signor Cavalotti's motion that the House should sit permanently to discuss the Reform Bill, it was decided by 246 against 21 to postpone the discussion until November.

The resignation of General Bonelli, the Minister of War, has been accepted.

In the Parliament last Saturday the general discussion closed on the bill for the abolition of the grist tax. By 269 to 128 votes, the House resolved to pass to the discussion of the clauses of the measure. On Sunday the Chamber continued the debate on the Government's financial measures.

A Papal "Bluebook" has been printed giving the correspondence which resulted in the recall of the Belgian Envoy to the Vatican. The Belgian Premier wrote to Cardinal Nina threatening the discontinuance of relations unless the Pope retracted his letter to the Archbishop of Malines. The Cardinal refused to yield under the pressure of a threat.

GERMANY.

The Emperor left Ems on Saturday for the Palace of Coblenz, the favourite residence of the German Empress. His Majesty made a stay of a few days in the Rhenish city, and inspected the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. On Tuesday he joined the Grand Ducal family of Baden on the Mainau Isle, in the Lake of Constance.

The Princess Albrecht, wife of Prince Albrecht, nephew of the Emperor William, has given birth to a son.

An invitation has been given to the Duke of Connaught by the Emperor to assist at the manoeuvres of the combined Guards and 3rd Army Corps, which begin near Berlin at the latter end of August.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Baron Majthenye, member of the Upper House of the Hungarian Parliament, and Deputy Verhovay, have been sentenced by the Civil Tribunal of Pesth—the former to six weeks', the latter to a fortnight's imprisonment, for fighting a duel. The seconds were acquitted.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Bohemian Diet the report of the Committee on the ordinance relative to the use of the German and Czech languages was discussed, and, after a debate lasting several hours, the motion of the minority to pass to the order of the day over the petitions against the ordinance was rejected by 125 votes to 81. The Diet then adopted the motion of the majority, that the petitions should be referred to the Government, with a request that they should be seriously taken into consideration, and that relief should be afforded.

RUSSIA.

The Czarevitch and Czarevna arrived at St. Petersburg from Hapsal on Sunday, in order to be present at the special masses for the late Empress in the Fortress Cathedral, Monday being the fortieth day from the decease.

The Russians have formed three camps on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, and are assembling large bodies of men there preparatory to an advance against the Turcomans. General Skobeleff is strongly fortifying and arming Bami, and expects to have finished these works, and to take the field, in about two months.

A new tariff upon iron and steel goods has been published. It raises the rates upon several classes of articles.

TURKEY.

The rumours of impending changes in the Ministry have proved correct. Osman Pasha, the Minister of War, has been superseded, and Hussein Husni Pasha, formerly Governor of Scutari, has been appointed to succeed him. The command of the Imperial Guard has also been transferred from Dervish Pasha to Hakki Ismail Pasha. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the real opposition to the demands of Europe now comes from the Sultan himself, and is due to a religious scruple. He cannot surrender Moslem territory to infidels, except under compulsion. When, however, there is a sufficient show of force his religion will allow him to yield.

GREECE.

The King arrived at Berlin yesterday week, and in the afternoon drove with the Crown Prince of Germany to Potsdam. On leaving Berlin, the King proceeded to Copenhagen, where he arrived on Sunday evening.

EGYPT.

Zekij Pasha has been appointed Director-General of the Egyptian Daira Sanich, but no successor has been named for the post of English Director of the Daira, rendered vacant by the nomination of Mr. Alonzo Money as English member of the Caisse of the Egyptian Public Debt.

AMERICA.

Mr. Garfield has formerly accepted his nomination as Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and officially endorses the platform of the party. He urges the widest hospitality to immigrants, except Chinese, and he regards the influx of so much servile labour as an evil which must be restricted.

Speaking on Saturday night last at a meeting at Terre Haute, Indiana, Mr. Thompson, the Secretary of the United States Navy, declared that at the coming election the whole power of the Government, supported, if necessary, by the military and naval forces of the country, would be employed for the protection of the citizens in their right of voting.

Three hundred men from Kansas City, acting in defiance of President Hayes's proclamation, have invaded Indian territory with the object of seizing land for cultivation.

CANADA.

The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, accompanied by the Hon. Sir C. Tupper, Minister of Railways, and the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, left Quebec on the 9th inst. for England.

The Orangemen of Montreal unveiled the Hankett monument on Monday. The celebration passed off quietly, the proceedings being confined to the lodge-room of the association. The leading members of the Catholic Union Society assembled at their rooms, but, on finding there was to be no Orange demonstration of a public character, shortly after dispersed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

In the sitting of the House of Assembly on the 9th inst. the Premier, the Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, read a telegram which he had received from Mr. Griffith, the Resident in Basutoland, expressing the opinion that there would be no general surrender of arms on the part of the Basutos. The despatch added that Letsea was in favour of obeying the summons of the Government, but that the chief Masupha had made a speech against surrender. Great excitement is said to prevail in Lower Basutoland.

A mail from Cape Town gives an account of the solemnities with which the anniversary of her son's death was observed by the Empress Eugénie upon the spot where he fell.

INDIA.

Intelligence was received by the Viceroy on Saturday last

from Cabul stating that large numbers of persons were going to meet Abdul Rahman at Charikar, where his arrival had not, however, then been reported.

In Afghanistan, according to the *Times*' correspondent at Cabul, "events are progressing fairly well towards a final settlement." Abdul Rahman still professes his desire for friendly relations with the British Government, although a great number of tribesmen are flocking to Kohistan in the belief that the Sirdar is about to lead them against the English. Measures have been taken to meet any outbreak that may arise out of the excitement consequent on Abdul Rahman's arrival in Kohistan. The correspondent thinks that probably the Sirdar is not anxious for the British troops to leave Afghanistan until he has established his authority. In the city of Cabul there is said to be great distress from the scarcity and high prices of provisions; but the harvest is now nearly gathered, and should bring relief. It is understood that, on the withdrawal of our troops from Cabul, the defences which our security has demanded will be demolished. A despatch from Bombay, published by the *Daily Telegraph*, says that there is some reason for believing that the Indian Government intend to bring the railway to a stop at Quetta, and eventually to withdraw from Candahar.

A telegram from Sydney on the 13th inst. announces that the New South Wales Parliament has been prorogued.

Mr. George M. O'Rourke, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Colony of New Zealand, has been knighted.

Mr. G. W. Des Vaux, C.M.G., lately Administrator of the Government of Fiji, has been appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands.

An exhibition of objects brought home by the Vega Expedition from their voyage to the Arctic Seas has been opened at Stockholm.

The last Census of Sweden was taken at the end of 1879, and showed that the population of that kingdom (without Norway) amounted to 4,577,783 souls.

Baden-Baden is fixed upon as the place of meeting of the Old Catholic Congress this year. The congress will last three days—namely, from Sept. 19 to 21 inclusive.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Samuel Plimsoll, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in April last.

The youngest son of the Comte de Paris was christened last Saturday at the Castle of Eu. Only the nearest relatives and friends of the family were present. The infant Prince received the names of Jacques Marie Antoine Clement.

Intelligence has been received at Madrid of an unsuccessful attempt to land in Cuba having been made by Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader, who left San Domingo with a small number of followers, but was chased by the Spanish gun-boats to the neighbourhood of Jamaica.

Naïla Mohamed, the bearer of an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to King John of Abyssinia, has returned to Cairo, after a favourable interview with the Abyssinian Monarch, who expressed himself desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Egypt.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Earl Stanhope has succeeded the Earl of Wharncliffe as President of the Council of the National Rifle Association; and the noble Earl and Countess have gracefully dispensed the hospitalities of the Cottage at the Wimbledon Camp, which has again drawn Volunteer riflemen from the furthestmost corners of England, Scotland, and Wales, and from the other side of the Atlantic. The United States are this year represented; and the Canadian team, who have again come over to compete in friendly rivalry with the crack shots of the mother country, arrived on Saturday, receiving a warm greeting. Their camp, a little way inside the principal entrance, shelters twenty-three Dominion Volunteers, inclusive of the Commandant, Colonel Williams, of the 1st Canada Regiment.

A religious service was held, as usual, in the spacious tent of the 1st Surrey on Sunday morning, and a large and attentive congregation of Volunteers and visitors assembled. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. J. T. Athawes, of St. John the Divine, Kennington, and the Rev. H. R. Verry, of Dulwich College, an appropriate sermon being preached by the latter upon the text furnished by the passage in the sixth chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians, in which the Apostle exhorts all men to put on "the whole armour of God." There was also a service in the South Middlesex Camp, where the sermon was preached by the Chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. E. Ker Gray, Rector of St. Michael and All Angels', Kensington. Late in the afternoon a considerable number of persons were attracted to the camp, no charge for admission being made.

The members of the executive committee who assist Lord Stanhope in the management of affairs are Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C., M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Fletcher, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Oxley, and Mr. G. T. Biddulph. Captain E. St. John Mildmay is again the secretary, with Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox Peel at the head of the executive and squadding department, and Major Thompson as leader of the statistical staff. The camp commandant, as for many years past, is Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, of the Grenadier Guards.

Shooting began on Monday, when the competitions for the Alfred Prizes closed as follows, and Cambridge beat Oxford in the Universities' match:—

ALFRED PRIZES.					Points.
Private Whitelaw, 1st Lanarkshire ...	£20.	...	...	...	34
Captain Berrington, 2nd Denbighshire ...	£10.	...	...	...	34
Serjeant Collow, 5th Leicestershire ...	£7 10s.	...	...	...	34
Serjeant Forbes, 8th Lanarkshire ...	£5.	...	...	...	34
Private Cameron, 3rd Lanarkshire ...	...	...	...	...	34
Private Dixon, — Lanarkshire ...	...	...	...	...	34
Private Hodgson, — Cambridge ...	...	...	...	...	34
Sergeant Mitchell, 1st Cambridgeshire ...	...	...	...	...	34
Private Fidler, 1st Berkshire ...	...	...	...	...	33
Corporal Parry, 6th Cheshire ...	...	...	...	...	33
Private Runtz, 1st London ...	...	...	...	...	33
Sergeant Wace, H.A.C....	...	...	...	...	33
INTER-UNIVERSITY L.R. MATCH.					
CAMBRIDGE.					
	800 Yds.		900 Yds.	1000 Yds.	Total Aggregate.
W. Penhall ...	68	...	59	55	— 182
R. Donovan ...	62	...	58	59	— 179
F. F. Dady ...	55	...	62*	59	— 175
J. S. Oxley ...	60	...	47	33	— 140
					676
OXFORD.					
N. P. Jodrell ...	60	...	60	44	— 164
T. G. Balfour ...	58	...	58	44	— 160
W. J. Stavert ...	55	...	54	46	— 155
A. H. Tod ...	49	...	13	20	— 82
					561

The competition for the first stage of the Queen's Prize began on Tuesday. For the Queen's Prize the entries were but 2315, as against 2369 last year, which witnessed a falling off in this respect from 1878, when the number was largely augmented by the desire of the men to take advantage of the change in the rifle from the Snider to the Martini-Henry. In the first stage the competitors fired seven shots at each range of 200, 500, and 600 yards, the aggregate value of the 360 prizes given by the National Rifle Association being £1668. The competitor making the highest score in the first stage takes £60 in money and the National Rifle Association silver medal and badge, the next fifty-nine in merit taking £12 each. There are also 100 prizes of £4, 100 of £3, and £100 of £2. In the second stage the first sixty winners in the previous stage fire seven shots at each of the 800, 900, and 1000 yards ranges, the competitor making the highest score at the three ranges taking £250 in money, the gift of her Majesty the Queen, and the gold medal and gold badge of the National Rifle Association. Owing to the strong and rather uncertain wind that prevailed early in the day, no very high scores were made on Tuesday, but when the wind fell in the afternoon four highest possible scores were made by Corporal Scott, of the 13th Cheshire; Sergeant Stone, of the 17th Stafford; Private Hunter, of the 16th Lanark; and Private Haines, of the 3rd Wiltshire. Next in order of merit came twenty-six thirty-fours, followed by fifty-seven thirty-threes, and 148 thirty-twos. Major Pearce, 4th Devon, also made seven consecutive bull's-eyes for the Snider Association Cup. The still more remarkable score of ten consecutive bulls at 900 yards making fifty points, was made by Mr. Jackson, an American, for the St. Leger Stakes.

The *Daily Telegraph* Prize, open to all comers, was on Tuesday shot for at 200 yards range with the Snider rifle, seven shots being allowed. The prizes given in the competition are a fifty-guinea cup, given by the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* to the highest scorer, and £100 given by the National Rifle Association, divided into thirty-six prizes, varying from £10 to £2. The contest resulted in nine ties of 34 each for the cup, which had to be shot off.

The match between the Lords and Commons will take place at three o'clock on Saturday (to-day), when also the China Cup and the Belgian Challenge Cup will be competed for. The following are the other principal fixtures:—Queen's Prize, second stage, July 20; Prince of Wales's Prize, July 16; St. George's Prize, July 16; Albert, July 19; Arthur, July 19; Duke of Cambridge's, July 20; Army and Navy Challenge Cup, July 20; Public Schools Veterans' Match, July 20; Chancellors' Challenge Plate (Oxford and Cambridge), July 21; General Eyre's Army Prize, July 21; International Rifle Match (Elcho Shield), July 22; Ashburton Shield and Spencer Cup (Public Schools) Matches, July 22; Volunteer Cadet Corps' Trophy, July 22; Rajah of Klapore's Cup, July 22; Army and Navy, second stage, July 22; Loyd-Lindsay (mounted contest), July 23; Mappin Brothers', July 23; America v. Great Britain (match at 800, 900, and 1000 yards), July 24; Royal Cambridge Challenge Trophy (mounted contest), July 24—followed by the distribution of the principal prizes by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Prince.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Royal London Militia and the 1st City of London Rifle Volunteers (better known as the London Rifle Brigade), of which the Duke of Cambridge is honorary Colonel, were inspected by his Royal Highness in Hyde Park last Saturday evening, when there was a good muster of both regiments.

Other regiments inspected on Saturday were the 1st London Engineers, in Regent's Park and at head-quarters, by Colonel Dawson-Scott, commanding Royal Engineers, Home District; the 4th Middlesex (West London) Rifles, in Hyde Park, by Colonel Lyon-Fremantle, Coldstream Guards; the 46th Middlesex (London and Westminster) Rifles, in Regent's Park, by Colonel Logan, C.B.; and the 7th Surrey (Southwark) Rifles, in the grounds of Lambeth Palace, by Colonel Sprott.

At the Government ranges, Milton-next-Gravesend, last Saturday a rifle contest for prizes of the value of several hundred pounds was held among upwards of 200 of the best shots of the 28th Middlesex (London Irish) Volunteers. The first prize, £12, presented by the Duke of Connaught, and a challenge cup value £25, was won by Sergeant H. J. Browne; second prize of £8, presented by the Duke of Connaught, Private English, 57; third prize, £6 (the Marchioness of Donegall's), Private E. Rodgers, 55; fourth prize, £5 (the Marquis of Donegall's), Captain Hardy, 54; fifth and sixth prizes, £4 each (Sir Richard Wallace's), Private Glover, 53, and Captain Roberts, 52. In the volley-firing contest, the prizes for which were the regimental challenge cup and money prizes given by the Duke of Connaught, the winners were a company (Captain Howland Roberts), who made the fine score of 47 out of the possible 50 hits. Major-General Daubeney's challenge cup, to be held by the captain of the company any eight of whose men make the highest aggregate score in series A, was won by C (Captain Vaughan Jones's) company. The staff-instructors' prizes were won by Sergeant Reynolds and Sergeant Fitzgerald. A large number of company prizes were shot for.

The camp of instruction for Volunteer Engineers was opened at Chatham last Saturday. The detachments at present forming the camp are the 1st Cheshire, 1st and 2nd Gloucester, 1st Durham, 1st Hants, 1st Lanark, 1st Lancashire, 1st London, and 1st Middlesex, comprising 21 officers and 352 non-commissioned officers and men. The camp will remain open until the 24th inst., but some of the detachments which have already joined will only remain until to-day (Saturday), when their places will be taken by others. The camp during the second week will be occupied by the following detachments:—1st Aberdeen, 1st Cheshire, 1st Durham, 1st Flint, 1st and 2nd Gloucester, 1st Lanarkshire, 1st and 2nd Lancashire, 1st London, 1st Middlesex, 2nd Tower Hamlets.

Under the presidency of Baron Henry de Worms, the annual meeting of the Anglo-Jewish Association was held on Sunday morning, for the election of the council, the adoption of revised laws, and for other business.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada during last week show a large decrease as compared with the previous week. The steamers conveying live stock were as follows:—The Brazilian, with 569 cattle, 1314 sheep, and 524 pigs; the Lake Manitoba, with 548 cattle; the Bulgarian, with 438 cattle; the Mississippi, with 311 cattle and 353 sheep; and the Erin, with 59 cattle. The steamers bringing fresh meat were as follows:—The Arizona, with 1900 quarters of beef and 500 carcasses of mutton; the Bulgarian, with 1531 quarters of beef; the City of Richmond, with 800 quarters of beef, 150 carcasses of mutton, and 121 dead pigs; and the Baltic, with 580 quarters of beef and 150 carcasses of mutton. The total being 1923 cattle, 1667 sheep, 524 pigs, 4811 quarters of beef, 800 carcasses of mutton, and 121 dead pigs.

T H E W A R I N A F G H A N I S T A N .



GENERAL ROSS'S DIVISION CROSSING THE LOGHUR RIVER ON ITS WAY TO MEET SIR DONALD STEWART.

Our Illustration, from a sketch by Major C. J. Cramer Roberts, of the 9th Foot, represents the division commanded by General Ross, C.B., on April 24, crossing the Loghur river. This was on its way from Cabul to meet Sir Donald Stewart with the Candahar column of the army from its position near Ghuzni. The old bridge that formerly stood over the Loghur appears in this view as a bridge over the adjacent dry ground, the river having altered its course. The fortified village here seen, with the tower perched on the summit of a rock, and one or two neighbouring forts, is Shahabad, where in 1866 Abdul Rahman fought and gained a signal victory over the late Ameer Sher Ali. At this place,

also, in the disastrous year 1841, Captain Woodhouse, with a hundred and thirty men, cut off from the British army, was enticed into one of the forts. They trusted to the Afghans swearing to be their friends; but the whole party were massacred in the night. We observe that the Ghuzni field force, which had been quartered at Cabul, has returned to the Loghur valley for greater convenience of getting supplies.

Another sketch by the same Correspondent presents a view of the fort and village belonging to Mollah Abdul Guffoor, a chieftain in the Lunga Valley. He had given so much trouble, in harassing the columns of troops passing that way, that General Ross determined to inflict signal punishment on him.

Brigadier-General Charles Gough, V.C., C.B., with four mountain guns, a troop of the 9th Lancers, a squadron of Bengal Cavalry, a wing of the 9th Foot, one of the 4th Gooikhas, and detachments of the 23rd and 24th Regiments of Native Infantry, was sent from Shahabad on April 29. The fort and village lay about ten miles distant. The place was found quite deserted, so the troops entered and took what was to be found there. Among the booty were some valuable china and Arabic manuscripts. An attempt was made by the Engineers to blow up the towers of the fort. This was not very successful; but all the buildings were set on fire and completely burnt out.



FORT AND VILLAGE OF MOLLAH ABDUL GUFFOOR, CAPTURED AND DESTROYED BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES GOUGH, C.B.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



MR. T. DUCKHAM (HEREFORDSHIRE).

Born 1816, at Shirehampton, near Bristol. Educated at Hereford and Bristol. Is a farmer at Bayshaw Court, Ross, Herefordshire. Founder of Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture; leading member of several agricultural associations. Author of "Hereford Herd-Book."



MR. R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK (NORTH AYRSHIRE).

Eldest son of late Mr. W. C. R. Patrick, and grandson of Mr. W. Cochran, of Ladyland, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire. Educated at Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities. Author of works on antiquities of Scotland. Magistrate for Renfrewshire and Ayrshire.



SIR HENRY BRUCE, BART. (COLERAINE).

Eldest son of the late Sir James Robertson Bruce, Bart. Born at Down Hill, Coleraine, 1820. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Was Cornet in 1st Life Guards, 1840 and 1841. Married daughter of late Sir J. G. J. Clifton, Bart.



PROFESSOR MASKELYNE (CRICKLADE).

Son of Mr. A. M. Story-Maskelyne, F.R.S., of Basset Down House, Wilts; grandson of Dr. Nevil Maskelyne, Astronomer-Royal. Born 1823. Educated at Wadham College, Oxford. Was Keeper of Minerals at British Museum. Is Professor of Mineralogy at Oxford.



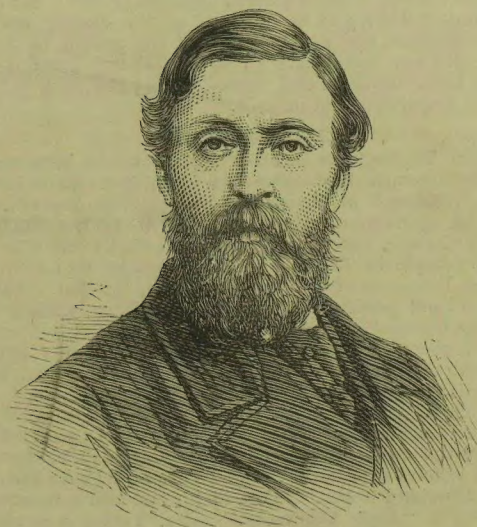
DR. J. WEBSTER (ABERDEEN CITY).

Born at Aberdeen, 1810. Educated at Marischal College and Aberdeen University; LL.D. 1877. Assessor of University Court. An Advocate of Scottish Bar. Lord Provost of City of Aberdeen, 1856 to 1859. Vice President of British Association, 1859.



MR. JOHN GIVAN (MONAGHAN).

Son of the late Mr. Givan, linen manufacturer. Born 1837, at Castlecaulfield, Tyrone. Admitted to practise as solicitor in Dublin since 1870. Is a magistrate, and is also Chairman of Town Commissioners, at Aughnacloy, in the county of Tyrone.



MR. DONALDSON-HUDSON (NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME).

Son of late Mr. J. Donaldson, of Wigton, Cumberland. Born 1840. Educated at Merton College, Oxford. Assumed additional name of Hudson, 1862, succeeding to estates of his great-uncle, Mr. T. Hudson, M.P., of Cheswardine, Shropshire. High Sheriff of county.



MR. W. H. GRENFELL (SALISBURY).

Eldest son of Mr. C. W. Grenfell, of Taplow Court, Maidenhead, formerly M.P. for Sandwich and Windsor; grandson of late Mr. C. Pascoe Grenfell. Born 1855. Educated at Harrow, and at Balliol College, Oxford.



MR. J. C. BOLTON (STIRLINGSHIRE).

Mr. Joseph Cheney Bolton was born in 1819. He is a merchant at Glasgow, engaged in the East India trade, and is Vice-Chairman of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. He married in 1850. His residence is at Carbrook, in Stirlingshire.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkinson, Henry William, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Old Hill.
Baldwin, Francis, Vicar of Maltby; Rector of Skegness, Lincolnshire.
Dening, Henry; Vicar of German, Isle of Man.
Evans, L. H.; Vicar of Christ's Church, Tunstall.
Forrester, R. B., Curate; Vicar of St. John's, Wolverhampton.
Grafton, Augustus William; Vicar of Castle Cary.
Kemble, Arthur; Rector of Berwick Saint John, Wilts.
Lawrence, T. E.; Vicar of Walgrave, Northamptonshire.
Penley, Lionel Banks; Vicar of St. John's, Stourbridge.—*Guardian*.

Miss Firth, daughter of Mr. Mark Firth, on Monday laid the corner-stone of the north transept of the parish church, Sheffield, which is now being restored at a cost of £18,000.

A leading firm in the city of London has promised £500 to the building of Truro Cathedral, on condition of other firms contributing a similar sum.

Both Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembled on Tuesday, when a message was read from the Queen in reply to the Address which was presented.

Following the example of last year, an Exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art will take place at Leicester during the forthcoming Church Congress.

On the 5th inst. the Bishop of Worcester reopened a portion of Aston church, which is in process of rebuilding and of enlargement to nearly twice its old capacity. The work is carried out under the direction of Mr. J. A. Chatwin.

The anniversary service of the Free and Open Church Association was held on Wednesday evening at St. John's, Red Lion-square, Holborn. The Ven. the Archdeacon of Northampton preached.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Protestant Union will be held at Manchester on Thursday, Oct. 14. The sermon will be preached on the previous evening in St. Catherine's Church by the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, Vicar of Astley.

The company appointed for the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament concluded their sixty-fourth session yesterday week at the Chapter Library, Westminster. The revision of the Book of Job was continued as far as chapter xxxviii. 35.

A new reredos has recently been erected in the Colne Engaine church, the gift of Mrs. Keymer, in memory of her husband, the late Rector of the parish, and their son, who died abroad. The design represents the Good Shepherd, under a central canopy, with carved side panels ornamented with foliage. The work is executed in Caen stone, with pillars in alabaster, from the drawings of Mr. Noel Armfield.

A work of great importance, in the shape of the large window in the east end of the chapel of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been put up by the authorities of the college, the subject represented is the Crucifixion of Our Lord, occupying the whole of the window. It is designed in character with the old Flemish glass, of which there are one or two good examples in the chapel. The window was designed and executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne.

The Church of Week St. Mary, Launceston, has been reopened by the Bishop of Truro, after partial restoration, under the direction of Mr. St. Aubyn. Immediately after his appointment to the rectory, about four years ago, the Rev. G. H. Hopkins took this much-needed work in hand, but the total cost being estimated at £2200, a portion of it has had to stand over. What has been done, however, has cost £1350. The parish is chiefly notable for the good deeds of a rustic belle, named Thomasine Bonaventure, who was taken to London towards the end of the fifteenth century by a merchant, as his servant. She soon became his wife, and afterwards made two other brilliant matches; but, having no child, she expended much wealth upon her native village.

The Bishop of Rochester consecrated St. Crispin's Church, Southwark Park-road, on the 7th inst. The cost of building, together with the parsonage, amounts to £15,870, which sum is made up by £6000 for the church contract for building, £2800 for the cost of the site, £5000 for the endowment, £1600 for the parsonage, and £470 for the architects. Towards this £11,500 has been given by the following members of the Fitzwygram family:—Major-General Sir F. Fitzwygram, Miss Fitzwygram, Lady Baker, Rev. J. Fitzwygram, and Mr. Loftus Fitzwygram. The Church-Building Society has subscribed £225, and the Rochester Diocesan Society £500, leaving but the very small deficiency of £395. The building is in the Gothic style, with red bricks and stone facings. The tower and spire remain to be completed, at an estimated cost of £900. At the conclusion of the consecration service a bazaar was held in the mission hall.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, laid last Saturday the corner-stone of the new parish church of Fulham. The old edifice had a remarkably fine tower, built about the fourteenth century, and this tower is the only remnant of the original parish church, for the body of the edifice, which is now being rebuilt, was of a much later date. The reconstruction will be proceeded with as funds are received, the total cost being estimated at £9480, of which about £5000 has been obtained. At Saturday's ceremony there were a large number of clergymen present. These, with the choir, marched in procession from the vicarage. A very fine musical service, with the accompaniment of the reed instruments belonging to the Coldstream Guards' band, was one of the features of the ceremony. The stone having been laid, the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a short address, in which he said that as they still had the old tower, which was a beauty to the neighbourhood, it would not do to attach to it anything but a very handsome church. There was every reason to expect, from the interest taken in the day's proceedings, that they would not have long to wait for the funds needed. Fulham itself was extending rapidly. New houses were being erected everywhere; and it was right that they should enlarge their parish church to meet the wants of the district. A bazaar, which was well patronised, was held in the garden of the vicarage during Friday and Saturday.

The annual meeting of the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund was held on Monday in the Library at Lambeth Palace, when great regret was expressed at the limited response to the urgent appeals of the committee, the amount received during the past year being only about £2000. It was hoped, however, that the depression in trade was the cause of this, and the meeting was congratulated by the Earl of Harrowby on the fact that since the disendowment of the Irish Church the society has been able to help her with between £50,000 and £60,000.

The Pope has raised the Very Rev. Dr. Neville, Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland, to the dignity of domestic prelate at the Vatican, which carries with it the title of Monsignore and the right to wear the purple.

The next Wesleyan Conference will be held in London, commencing on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

Official returns of emigration from Liverpool during June show that 20,757 passengers emigrated from that port, of whom between 17,000 and 18,000 went to the United States.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Clothworkers' Company have made a grant of thirty guineas in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor.

The eleventh annual fête of the combined bodies of metropolitan and City police took place on the 8th inst. in the Crystal Palace and its grounds. The entertainments were exceedingly multifarious.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs paid a visit to Margate, where his Lordship laid the foundation-stone of an extension of the Margate Branch of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the Old Kent-road. The object is to increase the accommodation at Margate, without actually closing the original institution. The cost of the extension will be about £11,000.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the same day at the annual distribution of prizes to the boys on board the Arethusa and Chichester training-ships, which belong to the organisation known as the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children and Ragged and Industrial Schools, and are stationed off Greenhithe, Kent. About 200 friends and supporters of the movement were present, and lunched on board the Arethusa.

Lord Houghton in the evening presided at the public commemoration dinner of the Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society, which was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. In proposing success to the society, the chairman said that it now numbered 2000 persons, and assisted the members who fell into difficulties, and their families when they were gone, besides providing a certain number of almshouses for the decayed members. Thus the institution was dispensing its funds in a way which commended itself to all generous feelings. Mr. W. Spottiswoode responded. Mr. G. A. Sala gave "The Health of the Chairman" in a eulogistic speech. Sir W. Pollock gave "Success to Literature," and Dr. S. Manning replied. Other toasts followed, and subscriptions to the amount of over £500 were announced.

Special interest has lately been taken in the musical training of the blind, and has increased by the arrival and by the performances of the pupils of the French Blind College in London. The Norwood College for the Blind gave a concert at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, when the Duchess of Westminster distributed the prizes gained by the pupils during the past year.

On Monday a visit was paid by the Surrey Magistrates' Club to the training-ship Cornwall, lying off Purfleet. This club has long taken an active and helpful interest in the reformatory of which this ship is an example. Until Monday the visits to the Cornwall have had an individual and occasional character. The extra need of funds, however, caused those who take particular interest in the School Ship Society and its work to make an extra effort on its behalf. Mr. William Hardman, treasurer of the Surrey Magistrates' Club, and Mr. Hudson, one of its most actively philanthropic members, planned a steam-boat excursion to the training-ship for the purpose of enlisting the sympathy and gaining the pecuniary aid of as many members of the club as possible, and also, perhaps, of the public at large. This idea was yesterday carried out with the utmost success.

Miss Edith Goldsbro' gave a concert on Tuesday evening at Steinway Hall in aid of the fund for building the south wing of Miss Sharman's Orphanage; and on Thursday the Irving Amateur Dramatic Club performed at St. George's Hall in aid of the funds of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children.

By permission of the Duke of Westminster, a meeting of the council of the Coffee Music-Halls Company was held at Grosvenor House on Wednesday afternoon. The main object would appear to be the institution of entertainments of an attractive and improved kind, at which non-intoxicating liquors are to be provided, and to which a man may take his wife and daughters, or even permit them to go alone. The council announce that they have secured possession of the Victoria Theatre, in the New-cut; but that, before it can be opened as a coffee music-hall, a sum of £1500 is required in addition to the amount already subscribed.

A morning concert, under distinguished patronage, took place, by permission of Lady Clifford, at 19, Stratford-place, Hyde Park, on Thursday, in aid of the funds of the International Association for the Total Suppression of Vivisection.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Tuesday night at the annual meeting of the Golden-lane Mission, held at the Foresters' New Hall, Clerkenwell-road. The proceedings began with a tea, to which about 350 costermongers and their wives sat down. There was an exhibition of about twenty donkeys and fifty ponies and cobs used in business by the costermongers. The animals all showed evidence of good grooming and kind treatment.

At a meeting at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, convened by the ladies' committee of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Baroness Burdett-Coutts distributed the prizes to the successful competitors for prizes offered for essays on "The Duty of Kindness to Animals." No less than 15,326 essays were submitted, and there were 350 recipients of prizes or certificates.

Under the immediate patronage of the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught, the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Mary Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Teck and Count Gleichen and the Countess Gleichen, an evening concert, in aid of the funds of the People's Entertainment Society, was, by permission of Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., to be given in the Grosvenor Gallery on Thursday.

Mrs. Stephen A. Ralli holds a drawing-room meeting at her residence, Cleveland House, Clapham Park, to-day (Saturday), on behalf of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Little Girls, Addlestone, Surrey.

Next Monday an entertainment on behalf of the Home for Invalid Ladies at Cannes will take place at Grosvenor House, under the patronage of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and many ladies of rank. Mdlle. Rosina Isidor and Madame Trebelli, with other artists, will take part in the entertainment, which will conclude with a play in one act, entitled "La Pluie et le Beau Temps," by Léon Gozlan, in which Miss Geneviève Ward will act, assisted by Messrs. Marius and Beerbohm Tree.

The Duke of Westminster will lay the foundation-stone of a new wing of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, next Wednesday. The band of the Coldstream Guards will be in attendance. The new wing will cost about £9000, of which £6300 has been contributed.

In consequence of the Review at Windsor on Wednesday afternoon, the Prince and Princess of Wales were unable to attend the Fête at the Farningham Home for Little Boys; but their Royal Highnesses have promised to visit the institution next year.

Early in the present year the editor of *Little Folks' Magazine* made a special appeal to his readers on behalf of the permanent establishment of "Little Folks' " cots in the East

London Hospital for Children at Shadwell. Although only a few months have elapsed since this appeal was made, the subscriptions already received from the little readers of this magazine have reached, we are informed, a total of £1350, and £1000 of this amount has recently been forwarded by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. to the treasurer of the hospital for the endowment, in perpetuity, of a cot, to be called "The Little Folks' Cot."

OBITUARY.

SIR FRANCIS VINCENT, BART.

Sir Francis Vincent, tenth Baronet, of Debdon Hall, Essex, who died on the 6th inst., was the elder son of Sir Francis Vincent, ninth Baronet, by Jane, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, and granddaughter of Jacob, first Viscount Folkestone. He was born in 1803, and succeeded his father in 1809. Sir Francis married, in 1824, Augusta Elizabeth (who died in 1876), only child of the late Hon. Charles Herbert, R.N., and granddaughter of Henry, first Earl of Carnarvon, by whom he leaves an only daughter, Blanche, who inherits the estate of Debdon Hall, in Essex. She married, Jan. 10, 1871, John Raymond, second surviving son of the late Maurice Cely Trevilian, Esq., of Midelney, Somerset. Sir Francis was M.P. for St. Alban's from 1832 to 1835; and was a D.L. for Essex, but latterly lived in retirement. He is succeeded by his cousin, now the Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, eleventh Baronet, M.A., J.P., Canon of Chichester, son of Henry Dormer Vincent, Esq., of Lily Hill, Berks, by Isabella, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Felton Herve, and granddaughter of John, Earl of Bristol. He was born in 1798, and has been twice married—firstly, to Louisa, daughter and coheir of John Morris, Esq., of Hughenden, Bucks; and, secondly, to Maria Copley, daughter of R. Herries Young, Esq., of Auchensbrugh, Dumfriesshire. He has, with other issue, two sons, the Rev. William Vincent, Rector of Postwick, Norfolk, who married, in 1865, Lady Margaret (who died 1873), daughter of Henry, twelfth Earl of Buchan; and Charles Edward Howard Vincent, Barrister-at-Law, Director of Criminal Investigations. The family of Vincent is one of great antiquity, possessed of the manor of Swinford, Leicestershire, so far back as 1264. They removed to the county of Surrey upon the marriage of Thomas Vincent, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with Jane, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Lyfield, Esq., of Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey. This Thomas Vincent had the honour of a Royal visit at Stoke d'Abernon when Queen Elizabeth conferred knighthood on him; his son, Sir Francis Vincent, was the first Baronet.

THE HON. W. PORTER.

The Hon. William Porter died at Lennox Vale, Belfast, on the 13th inst., in his seventy-fifth year. He was the son of the Rev. William Porter, of Newtownlimavady, county Derry, and brother to the Rev. John Scott Porter, the well-known Unitarian minister, whose death preceded his by but a few days. Mr. Porter was at first intended for a mercantile career, but abandoned it and studied for the Bar in Dublin and London, and became a member of the North-East Circuit. He accepted the office of Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope, and held the post for upwards of thirty years, during which he was virtually the mainspring of Cape affairs. His retirement a few years ago gave occasion to a great display of feeling in the colony. On his departure for Europe, the Cape Parliament voted him a large increase on his official pension as a special mark of appreciation. The whole of the amount so voted, in excess of the strict official pension, he set apart and funded as an endowment for educational purposes in the colony.

CANON MILLER.

The Rev. John Gale Miller, D.D., Canon of Rochester and Vicar of Greenwich, died on the 11th inst., in his sixty-seventh year. He was son of Mr. John Miller (who held an appointment in connection with the American Embassy in London), was born at Margate, in 1814, and received his education at Brompton Grammar School, and in the University of Oxford, where he graduated First Class, Classics, in 1835. In 1837 he was ordained, and after some time passed as Curate of Bexley and Incumbent of Park Chapel, Chelsea, he was transferred to St. Martin's, Birmingham, where, during a ministry of twenty years, he gained great popularity and influence. In 1866 he was given the Vicarage of Greenwich, and in 1871 a Canonry at Worcester, changed for a Canonry at Rochester in the following year. In 1866 he had been nominated Select Preacher to the University of Oxford, and in 1877 had acted as Examining Chaplain to Bishop Thorold. He was one of the original members of the London School Board. In Canon Miller the Evangelical party has lost one of its most eminent men.

MAJOR-GENERAL CRAWLEY.

Major-General Thomas Robert Crawley died on the 2nd inst., at York-terrace, Regent's Park, aged sixty-two. He entered the Army in 1834, and was present at the closing operations before Mooltan, and the surrender of the citadel, in January, 1849. He was extra A.D.C. to Sir Henry Dundas in the march from Mooltan, and served during the Sikh War. He became Major-General in 1870.

MR. TOM TAYLOR.

Mr. Tom Taylor, who had for several weeks been suffering from a severe attack of suppressed gout, died on the 12th inst. at his residence at Lavender Sweep, Wandsworth. The deceased gentleman, who was born in 1817, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1845. For two years he was Professor of English literature at University College, London. Abandoning the legal profession, he took to literature, writing for the *Morning Chronicle* and *Daily News*. He was also one of the earliest contributors to *Punch*, of which he was appointed editor on the death of Mr. Shirley Brooks. Mr. Tom Taylor's reputation, however, is chiefly based upon his dramatic works, of which he produced more than a hundred, most of which are well known from frequent performance upon the stage. Among the most popular of his dramas may be mentioned "Still Waters Run Deep," "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," and "The Overland Route." One of his last and most successful pieces was "Lady Clancarty." Mr. Taylor was also well known as an art critic. In 1850 Mr. Taylor was appointed assistant secretary of the Board of Health, of which he subsequently became secretary. He retained a departmental secretaryship when the duties of the Board were transferred to the Home Office, and retired on a pension on the formation of the Local Government Board in 1872. We intend to give a portrait of Mr. Taylor next week.

The deaths are also announced of—

Major-General John Henry Stewart, Royal Marine Light Infantry, at The Ferns, Upper Deal, Kent, in his fifty-eighth year. He was the eldest son of Captain T. D. Stewart, R.N.;

entered the Army in 1838, served at Sidon and the bombardment of Acre, and was made Major-General in 1877.

Joseph Sharpe, Esq., LL.D., barrister-at-law, on the 2nd inst., at Pembroke Lodge, Kensington, aged fifty-three.

Henry John Hunter, Esq., barrister-at-law, formerly of Worcester College, Oxford, and of the 3rd and 4th Regiments of the British Italian Legion, on the 1st inst., aged sixty-one.

Theodosia, Lady England, wife of General Sir Richard England, G.C.B. She was the daughter of Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., of Melton Park, York, and was married, as his second wife, to General Sir Richard England in 1844.

The Rev. Walter Macgilvray, D.D., of Aberdeen, a well-known Scotch divine and writer on religious subjects. He married a daughter of Sir William Hooker, the botanist, sister to Sir J. D. Hooker, now Curator of Kew Gardens.

Charles Trevor, Esq., formerly Controller of the Legacy Duty Office, on the 5th inst., in his eightieth year. He was for a long period engaged in the Stamp Office, and afterwards in the Legacy Duty Office, and retired in 1865.

William Unett, Esq., J.P. and D.L., late of Venwood, Herefordshire, on the 26th ult., at Kingsdown, Bristol, aged eighty-four. He was the only surviving son of Henry Unett, Esq., of Freen's Court, in the county of Hereford, and was formerly in the 43rd Regiment.

Mr. John Hervey, late Grand Secretary of English Freemasons, on the 3rd inst., at an advanced age. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and held a leading position amongst the Freemasons, the Grand Lodge granting him a substantial pension on his retirement from the post of Grand Secretary.

Pierce Egan, the novelist, on the 6th inst., at Ravensbourne, Lee, Kent. He was born Dec. 19, 1814, the son of Pierce Egan, author of "Boxiana," and "Life in London." He contributed largely, both as author and artist, to periodical literature, amongst others to this Journal on its start by Mr. Ingram in 1842, and produced many leading novels.

The Rev. Richard Seymour, Canon Residentiary of Worcester Cathedral, and for forty years Rector of Kinwarton and Great Alne, Worcestershire, on the 6th inst., aged seventy-four. He was a man of deep piety, and the author of several religious works. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1828, and was an active member of the Convocation of Canterbury.

The Rev. William Frederick Radclyffe, Rector of Tarrant Rushton and Tarrant Rawston, in the county of Dorset, at Okeford Fitzpaine, near Blandford, on the 8th inst., aged seventy-four. He was fourth son of the late Robert Radclyffe, Esq., of Foxdenton Hall, Lancashire, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas Patten, Esq., of Bank Hall, near Warrington.

Major-General Thomas Raikes, C.B., on the 10th inst., in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He entered the Army in 1840, and obtained a captaincy in 1854. He served with the 1st Madras Fusiliers in the Burmese War of 1852-3, and in the suppression of the Mutiny in 1857-8. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (military division) in 1869, and became Major-General in 1877.

Aldborough John Brydges Henniker, Esq., of Mayfurlong and Grindon, Staffordshire, and of Catcott, near Bridgwater, Somerset, at the age of eighty-three. The deceased gentleman, who was the third son of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Brydges Trecothick Henniker, took his degree at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1817, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1826.

The Rev. Edward Freke Lewis, M.A., Rector of Portskewett and St. Pierre, Monmouthshire, on the 2nd inst., aged eighty. He was only son of the late Rev. Edward Lewis, also Rector of Portskewett, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of William Freke, Esq., of Hannington, Wilts, and grandson of Morgan Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre, the representative of a very ancient Monmouthshire family descended from Cadifor, Prince or Chieftain of Divet.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Newhouse, formerly of the 65th Foot and of the 5th Fusiliers, at St. Kilda's, The Park, Cheltenham, in his sixtieth year. He entered the Army a few months after the Battle of Waterloo, and served in the Mahratta War, being wounded at the engagement at Ashta, in 1818, and receiving a medal for the capture of Poonah. He was subsequently in the two expeditions to Cutch, and in those to the Gulf of Persia.

Henry de Stafford O'Brien de Stafford, Esq., of Blatherwycke Park, Northamptonshire, and of Tixover, in the county of Rutland, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of the former county in 1868, on the 2nd inst., in his sixty-eighth year. He was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and assumed the surname of de Stafford in 1868. He was brother of the late Augustus Stafford O'Brien, Esq., of Blatherwycke Park, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty in 1852, and second son of Stafford O'Brien, Esq., of Cratloe Woods, in the county of Clare, by Emma, his wife, sister of Charles, Earl of Gainsborough.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society, which opened at Carlisle on Monday, was, with the exception of that of last year in London (when the show partook of the nature of an international one), one of the largest which the organisation has ever held, the entries of live stock numbering 1500, including 487 horses, 434 head of cattle, 434 of sheep, and 146 of pigs; while the implement yard comprised nearly 10,000 feet of shedding, with 288 stands, in which over 4000 articles of more or less agricultural interest are displayed. We gave an engraving of the show-yard last week. The total value of the prizes amounted to £5700, of which over £1000 was contributed by the Carlisle local committee.

Amongst the exhibitors were the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Zetland, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and the Duke of Westminster. The Prince of Wales gained the first and second prizes for South-down shearing rams, the Earl of Ellesmere receiving the first prize for the best four-year-old agricultural horse.

At a general meeting on Tuesday of the members of the society, presided over by the Duke of Bedford, votes of thanks were passed to the Corporation of Carlisle for their hearty co-operation, and to the railway companies for the admirable manner in which they had done their part of the work. After a cordial acknowledgment of the services of his Grace during his presidential year of office, Mr. Wells, the President elect, was, on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, duly inducted.

A testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver table-service, of the value of £450, was presented on the 8th inst. to Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, at the Hall of the Supreme Council, 33, Golden-square, on his resigning his office of Grand Secretary-General of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, in recognition of his services in that capacity for the last seven years. The Supreme Council presented one part of the testimonial, and the members of the Ancient and Accepted Rite the other.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EAST MARDEN and H. W. T.—You are right. An impossible position of Pawns or pieces is a defect in a problem that would disqualify it in a competition; but we are not disposed to strain such a point against a problem of conspicuous merit intended for publication. These are too rare to be otherwise than welcome.

F. S. (Blandford-square).—Is there not a solution to your problem by 1. Q to Kt sq?

A. C. (Abergavenny).—We are always glad to receive solutions from our readers, casually or regularly. Yours are duly acknowledged below.

J. D. (Somerset).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken.

R. L. (Winchester).—There is no collection of chess stories so admirable as Walker's "Chess and Chess Players."

V. A. (U.S.).—Thanks for your very interesting letter. The inclosure shall be forwarded to Mr. Gossip if we can ascertain his address. Solutions of Nos. 1892, 3, and 4, correct.

H. F. A. (Manchester).—Much too simple.

M. CUMMING (Augusta, U.S.A.).—Correct solution of No. 1894.

J. A. (Broadmoor).—We accept your assurance that you had not seen the published solution of No. 1895 when you forwarded yours.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1896 received from H. Hampton, P. S. Shenale, E. L. G. G. O. Baxter, Mrs. A. Clifford, M. Gonzales, F. Junta, Juan Carrasco, J. Toulquie, H. T. Young, W. T. R., and Onno.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1897 received from P. S. Shenale, H. Hampton, W. D. Jones, G. O. Baxter, Alfred W. Hale, Mrs. A. Clifford, M. Gonzales, F. Junta, Juan Carrasco, J. Toulquie, James Atkinson, H. T. Young, Ch. Pompe, M. Dawson, Smutch, W. T. R., J. Lindley, Vleurat, Ina, Barton and Co., and Emile Frau.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1898 received from H. B. East Marden, Shadforth, H. Hampton, Norman Rumbelow, Cant. Alfyn, E. H. Brooks, Frank E. Purchas, Alpha, W. D. Jones, Julia Short, B. L. Dyke, R. Jessop, Elsie, C. S. Cox, S. Farrant, O. Darragh, Jupiter Junior, H. Langford, Nerina, L. Sharswood, E. Sharswood, O. Oswald, T. Roberts, R. Ingersoll, An Old Hand, H. Barrett, Kitten, D. Templeton, E. Elsbury, R. Blacklock, Ben Nevis, H. Brewster, M. O'Halloran, T. Greenbank, P. S. Shenale, Dr. F. St. E. L. G. Mrs. A. Clifford, J. H. Brown, H. W. Trenchard, C. J. Stephen, J. W. W. H. T. Young, William Scott, Smutch, W. Biddle, Vere V. King, M. Dawson, George Roe, J. Tucker, V. Vleurat, Hereward, A. C. Edwards, Emile Frau, and E. H. H. V.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1897.

WHITE.

1. Q to Kt sq

2. K takes Q

3. Kt mates.

BLACK.

P takes Q (a Q ch)*

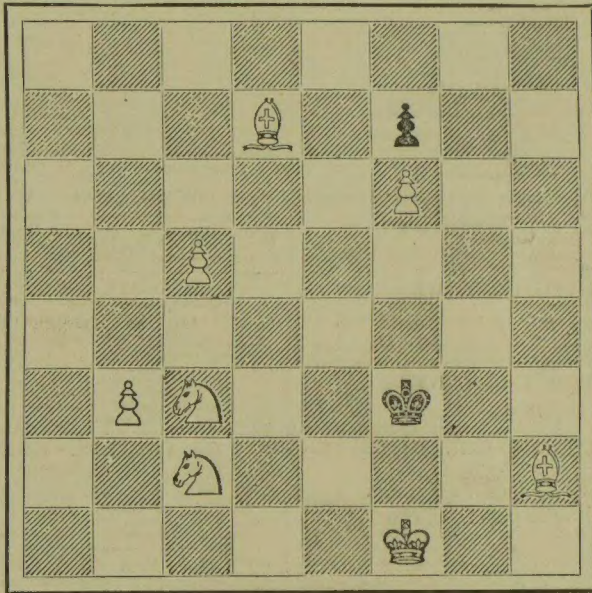
K moves

* There is a solution to this problem commencing 1. Kt takes Kt, as pointed out by many correspondents.

PROBLEM No. 1900.

By EAST MARDEN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played between Mr. MASON and an Amateur.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. A.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th

3. Kt to K B 3rd P takes K P

4. Kt takes P B to K 3rd

5. P to Q 4th B takes P (en pas)

Better than 5. Kt to Q B 3rd, a move which is sometimes adopted by good players.

6. B takes P B to Q B 4th

7. P to B 5th B takes P

Of course, he should have played the Bishop to Q 4th; the capture of the Pawn was a miscalculation, we presume.

8. B takes B Q to B 3rd

9. Q to Q 5th Q takes B

10. R to B sq Q to R 4th

He might have saved the Bishop, at the cost of a very bad game, by 10. Q to K 3rd. If then White continue with 11. Q takes B, Black's answer is 11. Kt to Q 2nd, &c.

11. K to B 2nd R to Q 7th (ch)

12. R takes P Castles (Q R)

13. B to B 4th K R to K sq

14. Q Kt to B 3rd Q to R 6th

15. P to K Kt 4th Kt takes Kt (dis. ch)

16. Kt takes Kt R to Q 7th (ch)

17. K to B 2nd Q takes P (ch)

18. B takes R Q takes P (ch)

19. K to B 3rd Kt to K 4th (ch)

20. Q takes Kt The coup faute.

20. R takes Q might have prolonged the game, but could hardly have influenced the result.

21. B to B 4th, and wins.

Played at Pursell's Coffee-House between Messrs. EARNshaw and

MACCOMAS.—(Centre Gambit)

WHITE (Mr. E.) BLACK (Mr. M.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to Q 4th P takes P

3. B to Q B 4th B to Kt 6th (ch)

Black adopts a defence the whole tendency of which is to develop the first player's game. The right move here is 3. Kt to K B 3rd.

4. P to B 3rd P takes P

5. P takes P Q to B 3rd

6. P takes B Q takes R

7. Q to Kt 3rd Q to B 3rd

8. B to Kt 2nd Q to K Kt 3rd

The termination of this chesskin is a good illustration of faulty chess. Black improves his Queen, leaves a mate open, and—wins a Rook!

14. Q to K Kt 3rd P to K Kt 3rd

15. Q to Q B 3rd, and Black resigned.

The Chessplayer's Chronicle for July contains a good selection of original games, much less space being devoted to reprints in the present than in the last number. The "Useful End-Games" are continued by "W. W.," who writes this month of the position King, Knight, and Bishop against King; and the problem department is all that could be desired. It can hardly be news to the accomplished editor that the anecdotes quoted from an American paper were published at least sixty years ago in London, and subsequently in almost every newspaper and periodical with which the late Herr Löwenthal was associated. It was one of Löwenthal's amiable weaknesses to relate these fanciful legends of chess in reply to some inquiring correspondent. Like the head of Charles I. in Mr. Dick's memorial, the chessplaying King and the chessplaying Duke were always turning up in Löwenthal's work, and furnished a never-failing clue to his identity whenever he happened to write anonymously. The Era was specially favoured in this way; indeed, we believe the chess columns of our excellent contemporary contain a complete reprint of the anecdotes compiled by that miraculously learned trifler of the last century, Richard Twiss.

The Huddersfield College Magazine for July, as usual, bestows more attention upon problems than upon play, although the latter is not wholly ignored. We look forward with interest, as many chessplayers are doing now, to the issue of this capital chess periodical in a new form on Oct. 1.

The "Chess Primer," by Mr. Cook (the author of the "Synopsis of the Chess Openings"), published by Smart and Allen, Paternoster-row, will be welcomed by young players, whose first steps in chess theory it should prove an admirable guide. The tyro is first introduced to the game by an epitome of its history, then follow the arrangement and powers of the pieces, explanations of technical terms, the laws, games, with explanatory reasons for every move, and several highly instructive end games. So far as the scope of the little book extends, the author's work is well done.

The Wiesbaden tourney was brought to a close on Sunday last, in accordance with the official programme. There were sixteen competitors in the Meister Tourney, each to play one game with the others, so that 120 games were contested in the brief space of eight days. The result was a tie, with a score of eleven between Messrs. Blackburne, English, and Schwartz, who therefore divided the prizes. Most of the players engaged in this tourney have proceeded to Brunswick, where a tourney will be commenced to-day.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 9, 1879) of Dame Henrietta Katherine Burrell (the widow of Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., M.P.), late of Castle Goring, Sussex, who died on March 4 last at Hyères, France, was proved on the 28th ult. by Hervey Charles Pechell and Lord Zouche, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to her executors; the diamond necklace and earrings given to her on her marriage to Mrs. Burrell, the wife of her nephew, Charles Raymond Burrell; £1000 to the Holt Middle-Class School; and £500 to her friend Mrs. Glover. All her real estate and the residue of the personality she leaves to her sister Mrs. Adelaide Harriet Somerset.

The will (dated July 28, 1874) of Dame Jane Bottrall Jephson (wife of Sir James Saumarez Jephson, Bart.), late of Brighton, who died on July 20, 1879, was proved on the 29th ult. by Andrew Lawrie and David Ligat, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testatrix gives numerous legacies, and the residue of the property she has power by will to appoint, to her said two executors.

The will (dated Dec. 16, 1875) with a codicil (dated July 31, 1879) of Mr. William Henry Chicheley Plowden, late of Ewhurst Park, Hants, who died on March 29 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Miss Annette Sophia Plowden, the daughter, and Frederic William Steward, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths the piece of plate presented to him by the Hong merchants of China to his son William Chicheley Plowden. The residue of his real and personal estate is divided in various proportions between his sons and daughters.

The will (dated March 5, 1870) with two codicils (dated Dec. 13, 1873, and Jan. 6, 1875) of Mr. George Pritt, late of Helm Undermillbeck, Windermere, Westmoreland, who died on May 10 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by George Ashley Pritt, the son, Richard Pennington, and Mrs. Agnes Pritt, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, wines, and household effects, £1000, and certain stocks, shares, and securities, and some other legacies. The residue of his property, real and personal, is left upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his seven children.

The will (dated Sept. 18, 1878) with a codicil (dated Oct. 21 following) of Mr. Henry Bond Royds, late of No. 27, Albion-street, Hyde Park, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 26th ult. by Charles Duncan Royds and Henry Francis Auldjo, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Royds, his leasehold residence in Albion-street, with the pictures, plate, wines, household goods, furniture, chattels, and effects; and all his real and the residue of his personal estate between his nephews, Charles Duncan Royds, Clement Royds, Robert Rendlesham Royds, Henry John Royds, George Fournereaux Royds, Henry Francis Auldjo, and John Rose Auldjo.

The will (dated Feb. 24, 1874) of Mr. Edwin Barnett, formerly of Belsize Park, but late of No. 5, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, who died on the 10th ult., was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Susan York Barnett, the widow, and Christopher George Barnett and Edwin Augustus Barnett, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £100 and furniture, plate, and effects to the value of £600; he also leaves £16,000 upon trust for her for life or widowhood, and then to his said two nephews. There are some considerable gifts to his relatives Fanny Eliza Sanders and Emily Ann Sanders, and legacies to others; and the residue he divides between his wife and the Misses Sanders.

The will (dated Dec. 12, 1879) of Mr. Edward Nathan, late of No. 8, Magdalenenstrasse, Harvestepude, Hamburg, who died on March 18 last, was proved in London on the 23rd ult. by Daniel Hertz, the executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £30,000. The testator, subject to legacies to his relatives, makes, ordains, constitutes, and appoints as his heirs his wife, Mathilde, and his children, John, Adolphe, and Helene.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

Her Majesty has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, to grant pensions from the Civil List to the undermentioned persons:—

Lady Goss, £70 a year, and her two daughters £60 a year, jointly, in consideration of the services rendered to music by the late Sir John Goss.

Dr. Henry Dunbar, £80 a year, in consideration of his services to classical literature.

Mrs. Brown, £75 a year, in consideration of the services to science of her husband, the late Mr. J. A. Brown, F.R.S.

Lady Fothergill Cooke, £50 a year, in recognition of the services of her husband, the late Sir W. Fothergill Cooke, in connection with the introduction of the telegraphic system into this country.

Miss Georgiana Jackson, £40 a year, in recognition of the value of her philological researches.

On the 8th inst. the Brighton and Sussex Natural History Society held their annual excursion, going to Steyning and Wiston, the places of interest in those localities being visited, and many objects connected with the churches examined. The company were entertained by the Rev. John Goring, and a most agreeable day was spent.

Mr. Lehmann, the Liberal candidate for Evesham, was on the 9th inst. returned by 378 votes as against 376 given to Mr. Dixon Hartland, the Conservative candidate.—At Plymouth Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., who stood in the Conservative interest, was elected by a majority of 144 over Sir George Young. The polling in the Tewkesbury election took place on Saturday, when Mr. Martin, the Liberal candidate, was returned by a majority of 82 over his opponent, Mr. Fowler; thus leaving the representation unchanged.—Mr. Baldwin, the Liberal candidate for Bewdley, was on Monday returned by a majority of 120 over Mr. Marcy, Conservative. The representation is unchanged.

The Cobden Club held its annual dinner at Greenwich last Saturday. Earl Spencer, who presided, addressed the members upon the relation of the principles of the club to the politics of the day, in respect to free trade, our foreign policy, the objects at which the Government will aim in reforming the land laws, and religious toleration. M. Challemlacour, who said he had been a member of the club for ten years, acknowledged the toast to the foreign friends. He alluded to the opposition which their principles met with, and expressed his admiration of the dexterity and courage of the Protectionists. But, in spite of all resistance, the desires of the Free-traders in England and France would be attained. M. de Lesseps also responded, and said his Panama Canal scheme might be regarded as certain of success. Among the other speakers were Mr. Baxter, M.P., Mr. J. W. Garratt, Professor Laughlin, Mr. Potter, M.P., Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., and Sir Louis Mallett.

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